"FOR SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION SEE PAGE 40"

PRICE: $1.00

The Paramount Journal

VOL. 3 NUMBER 4 OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 1975 ENGLEWOOD, OHIO 45322

The Cayman Islands Make Numismatic History Again!

The new $50 Cayman Islands Six-Queens coin is the largest denomination silver coin in the Western Hemisphere.

PARAMOUNT NAMED EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTOR OF UNIQUE SIX~QUEENS COMMEMORATIVES

Three years ago the Cayman Islands made numismatic history by issuing a coin portraying Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip — *the first coin in nearly 300 years to depict both the reigning British Monarch and his or her spouse.*

Now, the Government of the Cayman Islands is again providing collectors with an exciting numismatic first by issuing $50 silver and $100 gold coins honoring the Six Sovereign Queens of England. The new coins are *the first Commonwealth coins ever minted to portray all the Queens of England* AND *the first Commonwealth coins ever to feature more than even two Monarchs!*

The new Six-Queens coins will be available exclusively through Paramount until the official government deadline date, December 31, 1975. Proof $50 silver coins are priced at $90.00 each and Proof $100 gold coins are available at $200.00 each. Two-coin Proof Sets, including both the gold and silver coins, are available at $290.00 per set.

In addition to their unique historic significance the new Six-Queens coins are characterized by extraordinary beauty and unusually high intrinsic values.

Measuring 50 millimeters in diameter, the new $50 coin contains 1,000 grains of solid sterling silver. In fact, it is the largest silver coin ever issued by a Caribbean nation as well as the largest denomination silver coin in the entire Western Hemisphere! The $100 coin, measuring 34 millimeters in diameter, contains .365 Troy ounces of

(Continued on Page 3)

a message from the President

Max J. Humbert

During the past ten years we have participated in the distribution of some exciting modern issue coins. However, from time to time, there is an issue that completely overshadows the others. In 1972, for example, the Cayman Islands issued silver and gold coins to commemorate the 25th Wedding Anniversary of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip. Collectors found these issues quite attractive — so much so, in fact, that the Proof silver and Proof gold coins are now selling at approximately $110 and $150, respectively. Since these coins were issued at $38 each, their increase in value is quite a testament to their popularity.

You will soon receive an announcement of a new issue which I truly believe will be another such event. The Cayman Islands are about to issue $50 silver and $100 gold coins commemorating the Six Sovereign Queens of England. Queen Elizabeth II is portrayed on the obverse of the coin, and the previous five ruling queens are featured in cameos on the reverse.

I have just seen the first trial strike of the silver coin, and it is outstanding. Designer of the coins is Patrick Brindley of the Royal Canadian Mint, and he has used the highly unusual incuse feature on the five cameos. Each miniature portrait has a highly polished background with the portrait itself done in frosted relief. The cameos are incused — that is, they are set below the surface or field of the coin, and that surface also bears designs in frosted relief on a mirrorlike background. The silver coin is so strikingly beautiful that I am looking forward with great anticipation to seeing the $100 gold coin.

Our brochures will not be able to do these coins justice, but I am certain that both coins will be in great demand, once collectors have seen them. Be sure to watch for your announcement of the 1975 Cayman Islands Six-Queens coins — this is an offering that I personally recommend.

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SIX-QUEENS COMMEMORATIVES

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pure gold — a substantially higher gold content than that of most modern issue gold coins!

For sheer beauty, collectors will find few coins in the world to even compare to the new Six-Queens commemoratives. Bearing miniature cameo-like portraits of Queens Mary I, Elizabeth I, Mary II, Anne I and Victoria I, the reverse of each new Six-Queens coin is highlighted by its rare *"incuse"* design feature. This means that the cameos of the five queens are set *below* the surface of the coin. The incuse feature not only intensifies the beauty of the coin but also provides protection against wear and abrasion of the fine detail of the exquisite miniature portraits. Collectors of United States gold coins will recall that the $2½ and $5 Indian designs (1908-1929) were struck with their designs incuse.

The Six-Queens Proof coins will be flawlessly minted at the Royal Canadian Mint, featuring mirrorlike surfaces and elegant frosted designs — coin designs that will be double struck to assure perfection in every possible detail! Indeed, with its proud tradition of minting excellence, the Royal Canadian Mint has minted many of the world's most beautiful and desirable coins. And the new Six-Queens coins will surely enhance this tradition!

UNCIRCULATED SPECIMEN COINS AVAILABLE AT FACE VALUE

Proofs of the new coins are priced above face value due to their extraordinary quality and time-consuming minting care. However, collectors may purchase Brilliant Uncirculated Six-Queens gold and silver coins at $120.00 and $60.00 respectively — FACE VALUE! No premium or exchange commission is added. ($1.00 in Cayman Islands funds is equal to $1.20 in U.S. funds.)

The 1972 Cayman Islands $25 silver coin made history by portraying Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip. Today, a mere 3 years later, the 45 mm Proof Sterling silver coin sells for 189% above issue price.

The Cayman Islands is one of the most popular tourist attractions in the Caribbean and has become a favorite among investors and collectors as well! The islands introduced its own national coinage in 1972, and its Proof coins have proven to be among the most beautiful and desirable offered by any nation! To confirm this, collectors need only note the ever-rising values of all Cayman Islands modern issues; the 1972 Cayman Islands Proof Set, for example, sold originally at $39.00. Today, the same set sells at $75.00! And the 1973 and 1974 Proof Sets, issued at $39.00 are now selling at $65.00 and $50.00 respectively!

The success of the 1972 Silver Wedding Anniversary gold and silver commemoratives is already legendary — and the 1975 Six-Queens coins show great promise of being still another major numismatic triumph of the Cayman Islands!

Thai Silver

To celebrate the 20th Anniversary of The World Fellowship of Buddhists, Thailand issued a silver 50 Baht coin. This 40 mm silver coin features King Pumiphol and catalogues for $9.00. We have made a fortunate purchase and offer these pieces at $8.50 each. All are Choice Uncirculated. Order yours today; our quantities will not last long.

1970 Thailand 50 Baht, Choice Uncirculated
(Catalogue value $9.00) $8.50

THE ASSUMPTION CATHEDRAL

by Max J. Humbert

Of the many fascinating attractions I visited in Moscow, the Assumption Cathedral is about the most memorable.

The Assumption Cathedral in Moscow was built by order of Czar Ivan III (who ruled 1462-1505). Rudolfo Fioravante, an Italian architect, led a team of Italian and Russian artisans, masons and construction workers in the building of the church. The effort took from 1475 to 1479 to complete. Built inside the Kremlin, the white masonry contrasts smartly with the elegant gable arches and columns girdled with images of saints. Atop the structure is a crown of five magnificent golden domes. Czars were crowned, royal wedding vows pronounced and youthful princes and princesses christened in the Assumption Cathedral.

These photographs will give you an idea of the splendor and richness of the Cathedral. Notice the intricate work on the gates and remember that the entire structure was built without benefit of electrical tools or modern work-saving devices of any type.

The Assumption Cathedral in Moscow was built between 1475 and 1479 by Rudolfo Fioravante.

An interior view of the magnificent cathedral. From this angle, you can readily see the tremendous amount of labor invested in this church.

The frescos on the vault pertain to religious themes. The style is a combination of Italian and Byzantine.

A close-up of a painted pillar, completed in the 17th Century.

The gold foil gates completed in the 16th Century continue the religious motif.

Ivan the Terrible was interred in the cathedral in the 16th Century.

This picture indicates the tremendous detail on the container used for Ivan the Terrible. This was also done in the 16th Century.

(Continued on Next Page)

ASSUMPTION CATHEDRAL

(Continued from Page 5)

The icon "Saint George" is thought to be an 11th Century piece of work.

The icon "In Thee We Rejoice" was completed in the 15th Century.

The "Christ All-Seeing Eye" is a famous icon in the cathedral. Art historians date this piece of work to the 14th Century.

The Paramount Journal

PRESERVE YOUR JOURNALS IN THIS BINDER

The Paramount Journal is now in its third year of publication and we have found that many collectors are saving every issue! For those who are saving issues of The Paramount Journal, we make available a custom binder designed to hold 12 issues.

Each binder is blue and features a line drawing of the most valuable coin in the world . . . the Indian Head Double Eagle Pattern.

If you would like one or more of these binders to house your Journal collection, we make them available to you for only $5.25 each or two for $9.95.

Paramount Journal Binder (Holds 12 issues) $5.25
Special! Two Journal Binders for only $9.95

Now Available From Paramount...

The Only Official Soviet Union Gold Medal Commemorating The Apollo~Soyuz Spaceflight

Weight: 34.6 grams Diameter: 32 mm Mint: Leningrad Mint
Pure Gold Content: One Troy Ounce Price: $395.00 (plus handling)

Paramount is proud to announce that it is accepting orders for one of the most extraordinary collectors items of our generation — THE ONLY OFFICIAL medal minted in the Soviet Union to commemorate the Apollo-Soyuz Joint Spaceflight!

Not to be confused with the numerous unofficial offerings of private mints, this medal, featuring Ilya Postol's dramatic high relief design, is the *only* medal commissioned by the Government of the Soviet Union.

Containing ONE TROY OUNCE OF PURE GOLD, this historic spaceflight commemorative is a superb work of art — minted at the renowned Leningrad Mint. Only 10,000 medals were struck and most of these have already been sold to collectors in Europe and Asia. However, Paramount was fortunate to obtain 1,000 of the sequentially numbered medals. NOW YOU AND COLLECTORS THROUGHOUT NORTH AMERICA HAVE THE OPPORTUNITY TO SHARE IN THIS IMPORTANT COMMEMORATIVE EVENT!

MEDALS TWO, THREE AND FOUR GIVEN TO AMERICAN ASTRONAUTS

Each medal of the Apollo-Soyuz edition has a unique serial number. Medal Number One is on display in the Cosmonaut Museum of the Soviet Union. Medals two, three and four were given to three American astronauts by the Russian cosmonauts during the momentous Apollo-Soyuz linkup in space. Medals five through ten were retained by the Government of the Soviet Union for official presentation purposes. And medals numbered 11 through 1,010 (identical in design and composition to the first 10) *are available only through Paramount!*

DESIGN DEPICTS HISTORIC APOLLO-SOYUZ LINKUP

Characterized by extremely high relief designs, each medal varies in thickness from two to five millimeters!

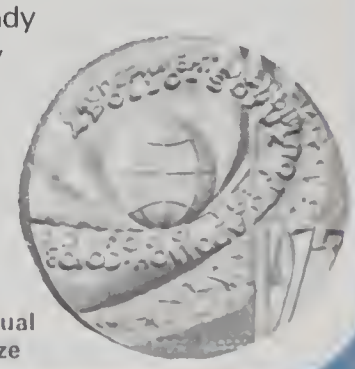
One side of the medal depicts the linkup in space of the Apollo and Soyuz spacecrafts, vividly portrayed against a background of the sun, moon, planets and stars. The opposite side features the earth and includes the inscription in Russian and English, "Apollo-Soyuz Test Project". Also inscribed on each medal is its serial number, fineness and gold content (.900 fine gold, 1 oz).

With their high gold content, striking beauty and uniqueness as the only official Russian medals commemorating the Apollo-Soyuz Spaceflight, the 1,000 medals available from Paramount are sure to be eagerly sought after by collectors.

Remember, the total quantity of 10,000 medals has been minted and most have already been sold. Once the entire edition is sold out, collector demand in future years may very well push prices significantly higher.

Be sure that you are among the fortunate collectors who get in on the ground floor of this exciting commemorative event. Reserve your medal on the enclosed Journal order form and mail it today!

Official U.S.S.R. Apollo-Soyuz Gold Medal $398.00
Limit: Two Per Person
(Price includes all duty fees plus $3.00 handling charge)



Actual Size

Announcing The First Commonwealth Coins Ever Minted To Honor The Six Sovereign Queens of England

Proof $100 Gold Coins~$200.00
Proof $50 Silver Coins~$90.00
ORDERING DEADLINE~DECEMBER 31, 1975

To honor the Six Sovereign Queens of England the Government of the Cayman Islands has announced the issuance of new $50 silver and $100 gold coins — *the first Commonwealth coins ever minted to portray all the Queens of England!* And, *the first Commonwealth coins ever to feature more than even two Monarchs!* You are invited to obtain your 1975 Six-Queens commemoratives now at ORIGINAL GOVERNMENT ISSUE PRICES from Paramount, the exclusive worldwide distributor of the Cayman Islands coins.

LARGEST DENOMINATION SILVER COIN IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

The reverse of the new commemoratives will feature exquisitely sculptured cameo-like portraits of Queens Mary I, Elizabeth I, Mary II, Anne I and Victoria I. The obverse will bear the famous Arnold Machin portrait of Queen Elizabeth II, which is the standard obverse design on all current Commonwealth coinage.

Containing 1,000 grains of SOLID STERLING SILVER and measuring 50 millimeters in diameter, the $50 coin will be the largest silver coin ever issued by a Caribbean nation and the LARGEST DENOMINATION SILVER COIN IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

.365 TROY OUNCES OF PURE GOLD IN NEW SIX-QUEENS $100 COIN!

If you enjoy the prestige, profit potential and alluring beauty of gold coins, the Cayman Islands $100 gold coin is sure to thrill you! Measuring 34 millimeters in diameter and containing .365 Troy ounces of pure gold, the new Six-Queens $100 coin is not only a monumentally significant commemorative, but it ranks well above most modern issue gold coins in both size and gold content!

CIRCULATING LEGAL TENDER WITH PROFIT POTENTIAL!

The new $50 silver and $100 gold coins will be authentic coins of the realm, designated as legal tender in the Cayman Islands where they will circulate. In fact, the coins may be spent freely on the islands or exchanged at designated banks and foreign money exchange centers.

As official circulating legal tender, the new 1975 Six-Queens gold and silver coins **will never be worth less than their face values.** This built-in floor on your investment is extremely important, since the coins provide a high degree of protection against loss. Indeed, the historic new coins are true collectors items that offer significant potential for future increase in value!

RARE "INCUSE DESIGN" FEATURED ON SIX-QUEENS COINS

Minted at the world famous Royal Canadian Mint, your new Six-Queens Proof coins will receive the careful attention and handling of highly skilled craftsmen using the most sophisticated minting techniques and equipment now available. And adding to the fascination of the new commemoratives will be a special design feature that has been used on very few of the world's coins!

This feature is referred to as *incuse,* meaning that the cameos of the five queens on the reverse are set below the surface or field of the coin. This incuse feature provides a great degree of protection against wear and abrasion of the fine details of the exquisite miniature portraits.

ORDERING DEADLINE — DECEMBER 31, 1975

To protect your investment and to insure that no large quantities of these historic coins are hanging over the market, the Cayman Islands Government has imposed a strict ordering deadline of December 31, 1975. The total number of Six-Queens Proof coins minted will exactly equal the number ordered by the deadline date.

Perfect collector Proof $50 silver coins are available at $90.00 each and Proof $100 gold coins are priced at $200.00 each. Magnificent two-coin Proof Sets, including both the gold and silver coins, are also available at $290.00 per set.

Proof single coins and two-coin sets will be packaged in deluxe book-style presentation cases, and accompanied by a Certificate of Authenticity signed by V.G. Johnson, Financial Secretary of the Cayman Islands.

Brilliant Uncirculated Specimen Six-Queens gold and silver coins are also available at $120.00 and $60.00 respectively (FACE VALUE!) These prices are the actual values of the coins in U.S. dollars, so there is no risk whatsoever in purchasing them! ($1 in Cayman Islands funds equals $1.20 in U.S. funds.)

To assure that you are among the fortunate collectors who obtain the historic 1975 Six-Queens coins at ORIGINAL ISSUE PRICES, mail your order today! Orders received after December 31, 1975 must be declined and returned.

ORDERING DEADLINE — DECEMBER 31, 1975 OFFICIAL ORDER FORM

21

_____ 01 1975 Cayman Islands Two-Coin ($100 Gold and $50 Silver) Proof Sets @ $290.00 per set (Limit: Four Sets) . . . . . $ _____

_____ 02 1975 Cayman Islands Proof $100 Gold Coins @ $200.00 each (Limit: Four Coins) . . . . . $ _____

_____ 03 1975 Cayman Islands Uncirculated $100 Gold Coins @ $120.00 each (Face Value) . . . . . $ _____

_____ 04 1975 Cayman Islands Proof $50 Silver Coins @ $90.00 each (Limit: Four Coins) . . . . . $ _____

_____ 05 1975 Cayman Islands Uncirculated $50 Silver Coins @ $60.00 each (Face Value) . . . . . $ _____

Subtotal . . . . . $ _____

Ohio Residents: Add 4½% Sales Tax . . . . . $ _____

Handling Charges: $2.00 for each single coin ordered and $3.00 for each two-coin set . . . . . $ _____
(Residents outside U.S.: $3.00 for each single coin ordered and $4.50 for each two-coin proof set)

TOTAL ENCLOSED . . . . . $ _____
(All prices above are in U.S. Funds)

☐ **I enclose my Check or Money Order for $ _____**

☐ Master Charge ☐ BankAmericard

MY BANK CREDIT CARD NUMBER IS

INTERBANK NO | EXP DATE | MO | YEAR

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

The Government requires that all valid orders be postmarked by the deadline date and **paid for in full.** Therefore, all charge sales will be submitted for collection on the ordering deadline date.

The Mint exercises the utmost care in striking these Proof coins to assure you the highest quality coins possible. This careful minting process takes time, so we ask that you please allow us three months after the ordering deadline before expecting delivery of your coins.

X _____
Sign Your Name as it appears on your Bank Credit Card

PARAMOUNT INTERNATIONAL COIN CORPORATION PARAMOUNT BUILDING ENGLEWOOD, OHIO 45322
TELEPHONE · 513-836 8641

PARAMOUNT
CLASSICS
Limited Art Editions

Paramount Classics Schedules New Offerings

Paramount's newly formed division, Paramount Classics, has scheduled *three* exciting limited editions to be offered in the near future. They are:

Porcelains by Kaiser

Paramount will offer to collectors selected figurines and porcelain china pieces of the finest quality.

Kaiser Porcelain has enjoyed a worldwide reputation for high quality since 1872. Located in Staffelstein, Bavaria, the Kaiser Porcelain Company is famous for elegant dinnerware, very fine gift porcelain, graceful figurines and an exquisite line of collectors items in limited editions.

The manufacturing of fine porcelain has been a family tradition for over 100 years. The Kaiser Mark is a guarantee of the finest quality Porcelain China created in the old world manner. Only through diligence to quality and detail could a worldwide reputation be built and maintained.

Kaiser employs a staff of world renowned artists and craftsmen who are dedicated as they are skilled. This very successful company is as devoted to quality today, as it was one-hundred years ago.

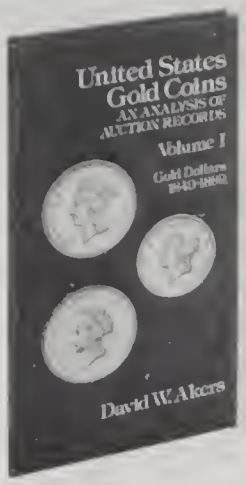
Bicentennial Collotype By Ignacio Gomez

Paramount Classics has commissioned Ignacio Gomez to do an exclusive collotype which will be offered early in 1976. The collotype process is a method of printing that is done from a sheet of carefully prepared glass and requires a great deal of care and skill. Mr. Gomez will do the original art honoring the Bicentennial and will hand sign and number every print. Each print will be placed under glass and mounted in a handmade mahogany-finished frame with a beautiful ornate mirror mat. The entire picture will be quite large, measuring 36" x 48" and will weigh approximately 30 lbs. This limited edition will be a meaningful tribute to our Bicentennial and will make a handsome addition to the finest home.

Limoges By Jean Paul Loup/Betourne

Paramount has made a special arrangement with Jean Paul Loup/Betourne of Limoges, France which will enable Paramount Classics to offer collectors limoges (enamels) on an exclusive basis. Limoges is the "old-world" art of enamel painting on copper. Enamels are applied by hand and individually "fired" or baked at high temperatures. A limoges might receive as many as 50 firings, a time-consuming and delicate process that requires both patience and skill. The finest limoges are created in Limoges, France from whence they were named. Paramount will offer to collectors a single large-size limoges depicting a beautiful country scene and will also offer a collection of four miniatures picturing the four seasons. There is not enough space here to describe the beauty of classic enamels nor fully explain the intricate workmanship involved in creating limoges.

Interested collectors may request free color brochures for any one or all three of these limited editions.



A Gold Mine That You Can Own

The first book in a six-volume series entitled *United States Gold Coins, An Analysis Of Auction Records,* is now ready. And the information contained in Volume I, covering Gold Dollars from 1849-1889, is rather like buried treasure, since much of it has never before been available to the collecting public.

Included in *Gold Dollars* are the date and mint of every U.S. gold dollar from 1849-1889, with photographs of every issue date. There is a comprehensive listing of *every major sale* of U.S. gold dollars since the Jenks sale of 1921. Author David W. Akers, a numismatic expert with over twenty years of experience, has also included charts giving the average grade at each auction, and the overall availability of each date listed.

Akers' aim is to provide the reader with "a more accurate gauge of the relative rarity of the coins in the series than has ever before been available". And Mr. Akers succeeds admirably.

$5.95 is the surprisingly small price for this quality printed, hardbound book. Order your copy today!

High Grade 1931~S Cents at 70% of 1966 Catalogue

That's right! We are offering 1931-S Lincoln Cents, the second lowest mintage date in the 66-year-old set, for 30% less than 1966 catalogue value.

As you may know, the mid-1960's ended an era of wild speculation in coins. Prices have settled down to more reasonable levels — and more realistic values. Wise collectors and investors recognize the underlying values and are buying the high grade low mintage coins everyone else seems to be ignoring. One day, these same collectors will congratulate themselves for buying when prices were so low.

The 1966 Guide Book lists Very Fine 1931-S Cents (mintage 866,000) for $50. Our 1975 price for Very Fine to Extremely Fine 1931-S Cents is only $35 — 70% of 1966 catalogue! How many other products can you buy for 30% less than in 1966?

1931-S Cent, Very Fine to Extremely Fine $35.00

Unscramble each word, placing the letters in the boxes to the left. Then, using the circled letters, find the final name that fits the key sentence.

We Are All Coin Designers

1. Prargoas
2. Nawnime
3. Climnae
4. Ghalsc
5. Farrse
6. Erbnern
7. Tesborr
8. Cosknin

Final Name

Would you like to design a NUMISMIRE KNOT? The editors of *The Paramount Journal* will select and publish one NUMISMIRE KNOT from those submitted by Journal readers, along with your name. (If you would like to remain anonymous, we will not include your name.) Simply design a numismatic quiz, puzzle or game, carefully check all questions and answers and send us a typed or neatly printed copy.

Each entry should be submitted to:

NUMISMIRE KNOT
c/o Paramount International Coin Corporation
Paramount Building
Englewood, OH 45322

The answers to this NUMISMIRE KNOT can be found elsewhere in this issue.

CANOEING — $5 Coin

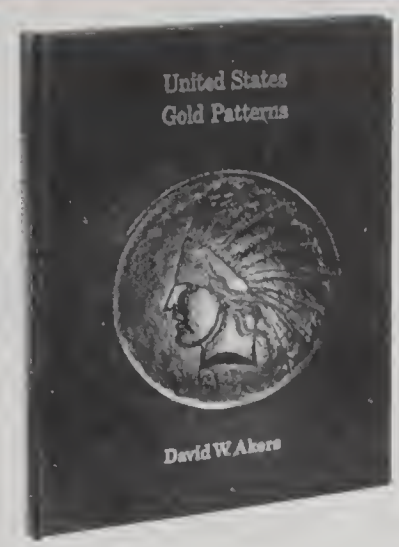
In Canada's early days canoeing was frequently the only means of transportation over the inland waterways of the new land. Featured in competitions of skill between voyageurs and Indian teams, canoeing later evolved into the sport which, along with rowing, made regattas very popular in Canada.

Also popular in Canada and throughout the world is the hobby of coin collecting. To mark the 21st Olympiad the Government of Canada has started to issue a collector series of 28 coins, each portraying an Olympic theme. Over $170,000 has been given to the U.S. Olympic teams as a result of Olympic coin sales in the United States. Paramount is the exclusive U.S. distributor of Proof-quality Olympic coins.

ROWING — $5 Coin

The first Canadian athlete to win the world championship (in 1880) was sculler Ned Hanlan of Toronto. At the turn of the century 40,000 spectators attended regattas in Valleyfield and St. Catharines. The St. Johns, Newfoundland, regatta is the oldest organized sporting event in North America.

Next year Montreal will host the Olympic Games. To help defray the expense of the Games, specimen- and Proof-quality coins are being issued by the Royal Canadian Mint. Paramount is the exclusive U.S. distributor of the limited mintage Proof Olympic coins.



One Book That Says Volumes About Gold Patterns

You now have the opportunity to own the *first* book devoted exclusively to gold patterns. This leather-bound volume, with its superb color and black and white photography, contains extensive information on the history of every gold pattern of the United States.

Also, David W. Akers, a numismatist with more than 20 years of experience, has included a chapter on the complete auction records of these patterns, beginning with 1859 and ending with 1975. There are many 50 millimeter enlargements included in the photography sections — an invaluable aid to readers who may never have seen these patterns.

Printed at the Western Publishing Company, Racine, Wisconsin, *United States Gold Patterns* is available postpaid for only $25, and is a terrific value. Send your order without delay.

LONE STAR SPECIAL

Texas Half Dollar sets offer the astute collector some amazing bargains. Imagine buying a set of three coins, each with a mintage under 10,500, for less than $50 per coin. Can you think of ANY United States coins with similar mintages and low prices, too? We can't.

The Texas Half Dollars were produced from 1934 to 1938 to mark the centennial (in 1936) of the independence of that state from Mexico. The obverse shows a bold eagle against a lone star. The reverse portrays Sam Houston and Stephen Austin, founders of the Republic and State of Texas.

Five years ago, the 1935 PDS and 1936 PDS Texas Half Dollar sets each catalogued for $50. Today they sell for almost three times that amount. Isn't this the kind of investment results YOU want? Send for one or both sets today. We have only a few sets of each.

1935 PDS Texas Centennial Half Dollars (Mintage 10,008) $140.00
1936 PDS Texas Centennial Half Dollars (Mintage 9,055) $140.00
LONE STAR SPECIAL — All 6 coins $269.00

Rare United States Currency
AN INVITATION TO COLLECT

Third of a Series

by Nicholas Bruyere

In previous articles we discussed, briefly, a few highlights of collecting large size American paper money. The collector new to this field, likely will be eager to acquire some choice notes, yet be unsure of his footing. Here we cover the basics of collecting paper money.

BREAKING GROUND. There are few pitfalls — and many pleasures — in collecting U.S. currency. The fundamental rule is simple: Collect what you like — in the best possible condition you can afford.

The first part of this rule satisfies fully your needs as a *collector.* Acquiring coins, stamps, antiques or paper money is a pleasurable pursuit, founded in the enjoyment of art and history. The second part of this rule serves you as an *investor. Demand* is the key here. Like any other collector field, demand (and price paid) is directly dependent on the quality of the material. The superb quality coin or stamp commands the top price, while all specimens of lesser quality will follow it. Buying the best of what you like is just a sound way to insure a pleasurable and profitable collection.

CONDITION. Perhaps surprising, there are parallels between the grading systems used in both coins and currency. While a coin that has never been circulated is usually called BU (brilliant uncirculated), a note never placed in circulation is CU (crisp uncirculated). A CU note has *no* folds, creases, soil, or anything suggesting it has ever been used. It is bright, crisp and clean, appearing as if it was just removed from a new package of currency.

Those specimens with exceptional characteristics such as nice even margins, sharp corners or especial brightness may be classified *choice* or *gem,* approaching perfection. The next lowest grade is almost uncirculated (AU), a note that has probably never actually seen circulation. It does show some slight evidence of handling, probably a few light folds. The note at first glance appears uncirculated. Other grades include extremely fine (EF), very fine (VF), fine (F), very good (VG), good (G) and fair.

Grading is a talent picked up without too much difficulty, since all large size U.S. paper was produced to the same demanding standards, with a few minor exceptions. The earliest issues of currency were printed on thin "bank note" paper, more delicate than late issues. Notes printed in the 1860's often were cut from sheets of currency *by hand.* It is extremely difficult to find them with nice, even margins. The first notes cut by machine also suffered centering problems — the owner of a series of 1869 note has cause to rejoice if his specimen displays nice centering (FIGURE 1).

TYPE COLLECTING. There are several distinct types of large U.S. currency. The most popular and readily available of these are *Legal Tender* notes, *Silver Certificates, Treasury Notes* (also called *Coin Notes), Gold Certificates* and *National Currency.* Specific acts of Congress authorized each type.

Within each type distinct *series* were issued. For example, the Legal Tender notes encompass the series of

FIGURE 1. $1 Legal Tender note, series of 1869 (F-18). All notes of this series were cut from sheets by machine, but are usually found poorly centered. A note such as this, with nice, even margins, commands a premium. Notes of the 1869 series are also popularly called "Rainbow" notes. They have a green coloring at the top, a blue tint at left, and red seal and serial numbers.

1862, 1869, 1874, 1875, 1878, 1880, 1917, and 1923. Each series may have one or more signature varieties (the names of the treasurers and registers appearing on the notes). Although seemingly complex, it is really very simple when put in terms of standard catalog numbers. For instance, the $1 Legal Tender notes of Friedberg catalogue numbers F-16 to F-40, contain 26 separate notes. The Jefferson nickel series alone, from 1938 to date, has 95 different dates and mint marks in it. Since each issue of paper money has its own catalog number it is easy to refer to.

Type collecting is an excellent way to build a portfolio. Collecting one note of each particular type, series or denomination affords you flexibility to make your collection as large or modest as you wish, *yet complete.* For example, a *complete* type collection of $1 Legal Tender notes requires as few as four notes, avoiding varieties. Yet a complete collection of all U.S. $1 note varieties contains at least 104 specimens! FIGURE 2 illustrates this point. Type collecting gives great versatility that will be useful later, should you decide to specialize.

PRESERVATION. There is every reason to expect a specimen of paper money to appear as nice and fresh the day you sell it as the day you acquired it. Our paper money is specially made of only the finest material, to be as durable as it can be. Specimens of even the earliest 1861 issues can be found in choice, fresh condition. With recent discoveries of new treatment for paper, it is only a matter of a few years before notes will be preserved to last for millenniums. Simple care is only required to maintain a collection. Notes are protected from dust and fingerprints in transparent, inert plastic holders. Avoid direct exposure to sunlight. A cool environment is recommended. In fact, a safe-deposit box is an ideal home for a collection, although certainly not a necessity.

VALUE. Dealers *and collectors* both are experiencing increasing difficulty obtaining CU notes of nearly every design. One fundamental principle is becoming apparent: The sooner you start collecting, the greater your chance of being fortunate enough to acquire rare notes still within reach!

(Continued on Next Page)

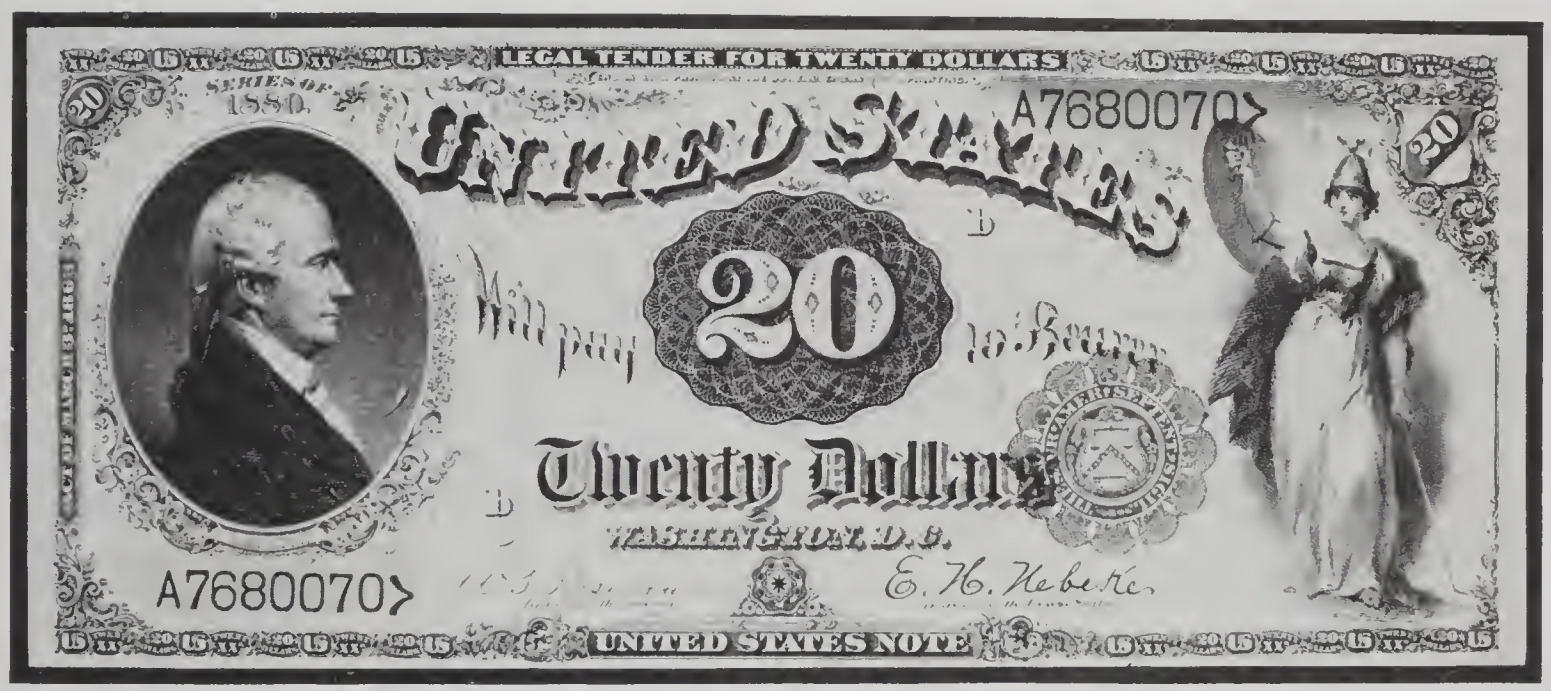


FIGURE 2. $20 Legal Tender note, series of 1880 (F-140). A type collector may want just one example of this design in his collection, yet it exists in 20 different varieties. Hamilton, portrayed at left, seems to be looking with some displeasure at his female friend at the other end of this note. Perhaps she holds her shield in a defensive posture with good reason!

FIGURE 3. $10 Legal Tender note, series of 1923 (F-123).

RARE UNITED STATES CURRENCY

(Continued from Page 15)

FIGURE 3 shows a $10 Legal Tender note, series of 1923 (F-123). In 1972 this note could be obtained for about $500 in CU condition. Today it can sell for as much as $1200! Similar price jumps abound: Friedberg catalogue no. 125 advanced from $600 to $1000, F-114 through F-122 all grew from $125 to $350, F-16 from $100 to $350, F-265 from $600 to $1500, and so on. Clearly, large U.S. paper money is a very worthwhile value to collectors.

INVESTMENT. Directly related to the current value of paper money is investment potential — *the future.* Often subject to abuse, predicting future values of paper money sometimes becomes more a sale technique than an objective evaluation.

Price growth in paper money is quite straightforward. Increasing demand translates as increasing prices. The largest part of this demand comes from coin and stamp collectors desiring to diversify their collections. It follows that the designs most in demand are those with special appeal to coin and stamp collectors. The $5 Silver Certificate of 1886 (F-259 to F-265) depicts five 1886 Morgan silver dollars on its reverse. In the last three years the price of a CU note of this design has doubled. The $10 1901 Legal Tender bison design has nearly *tripled!* Prices will probably go much higher for the popular designs.

Conversely, several designs and varieties of currency not quite so popular with new collectors are now underpriced. The $5 and $10 Legal Tender notes of series 1862, the $50 Legal Tender notes of series 1880, and all $10 and $20 Silver Certificates seem very underpriced when compared with more popular types. This discrepancy will undoubtedly correct itself later as collectors expand their efforts to the more elusive types. Now is the time wise collectors and investors are building portfolios of choice large size currency.

Our next article will announce an event of significance to those interested in rare currency.

To Be Continued

This Coin Appreciated 1400% in the Last 10 Years!

Are you aware of the tremendous price rises in the Morgan Dollar series? Many dates have multiplied in value TEN TIMES in the last 10 years! Collectors have found several dates extremely difficult to locate in choice, Mint condition, and the price has rocketed in response to the demand.

One coin which fits this description is the 1883-S Morgan Dollar which listed in the 1966 Guide Book of U.S. Coins for $22.50. The most recent Red Book edition, which reports prices for last year, lists this coin for $350 in uncirculated condition, an increase of over 1400 percent!

All Silver Dollars have benefitted from the huge amount of publicity generated by the 1963-1964 rush to obtain the 38 mm silver coins at face value, and the resulting news concerning the last 3 million Carson City Dollars in the Treasury's vaults. Prices have been very firm, with most dates appreciating at a very rapid rate, especially the harder-to-find, more expensive dates.

At this time, we can offer 1883-S Morgan Dollars for a special price. The coins we have grade a conservative MS-60, called BU by other dealers. These usually sell quite well at our regular price of $330, but for a limited time we will reduce the price to only $300, a savings of $30. Now is the time to add this rapidly appreciating date to your collection or investment portfolio.

	Regular Price	Special Price
1883-S Morgan Dollar, MS-60	$330.00	$300.00

Limit: One per Customer

Would You Like To Save $300?

Photo Enlarged to show detail

It is not too often we can make you an offer which will result in a $300 savings. But this month we can!

In September, Paramount's president returned from the U.S.S.R. with an unprecedented purchase: 300 Brilliant Uncirculated 1923 10 Rouble (Chervonetz) gold coins. These lovely pieces had been in a bank vault in sealed bags for the previous 52 years! The importance of this purchase is strengthened by the coin's low mintage (2,750,000) and the fact that this is the only gold coin issued by the Soviet Union.

One of our competitors has BU 1923 10 Rouble coins for $695. OUR PRICE IS $395 – YOU SAVE $300 BY DEALING WITH PARAMOUNT!! That's one offer that is hard to resist. And each of our BU Chervonetz pieces is accompanied by a letter of authenticity from the Bank for Foreign Trade of the U.S.S.R. Order your 1923 Chervonetz now, as our supply is sure to sell quickly.

1923 Russian 10 Roubles (Chervonetz), Brilliant Uncirculated $395.00

(Price valid until our supply is depleted)

When Pennies Were A Problem

Ninety-five years ago, Philadelphia Mint officials had plenty of worries. They were worrying about the daily increasing demands for pennies from nearly every part of the country. And they were worrying about the Mint's inability to supply them.

Philadelphia, at that time, was the only Mint where the country's smallest coins were turned out, and for a number of weeks the combined efforts of all the coiners had been concentrated on turning out silver dollars.

The Philadelphia Mint produced 12,600,000 1880 silver dollars – at the expense of smaller denominations.

The Act of Congress stipulated that 2,000,000 silver dollars had to be coined monthly, but the New Orleans and San Francisco Mints were small and their capacities limited. This threw the bulk of the work onto the Philadelphia Mint where the burden became so great as to cause Colonel Snowden to take drastic steps. There was no alternative but to discontinue the coinage of minor coins – cents, three-cent and five-cent pieces. The repercussions that followed this move caught the Mint unprepared. Would-be purchasers, miffed at the the lack of pennies, besieged the cashier's office not only by letter, but in person.

So heavy was the demand that it soon became apparent that $35,000 worth of pennies could be disposed of very easily in just a week's time.

Prior to Colonel Snowden suspending the coinage of pennies, they were selling $1000 to $1500 worth daily, and now they were faced with books completely filled with orders from all over the country. A big surprise to Mint officials came in the form of an order from San Francisco for $1000 worth of pennies. This was almost unprecedented – no orders had come from that section of the country for many years. Even the South began to take a little stock in cents, with Alabama and Georgia coming through with large orders.

When the time came for the Director of the Mint to submit his annual report, he recommended that the law authorizing the coinage of three-cent nickel pieces be repealed, and that the resumption of two-cent pieces be inaugurated. His reasoning was that the extremely heavy demand for pennies was far beyond the capacity of the Mint to supply them, and the renewal of the two-cent coinage would be not only a great convenience for the people, but would bring welcome relief to the Mints.

Today we worry about bigger things – like the dollar. Ninety-five years ago it was pennies that were driving them up the wall!

Courtesy of Coin World Library

MEXICO'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS

by Peggy Lauman

Prior to the 1940's, the only people to appear on Mexico's coinage were several Spanish kings, who simply decreed that their portraits be placed on all coins. In one other instance, a coin was issued with the visage of the French-appointed emperor, Maximilian — again, at the order of the Emperor himself.

An example of the early portrait coinage of Mexico.

These royally-decreed portrait coins have numismatic appeal, naturally — though it arises mostly from the scarcity of these coins. But, considering the long years and the many changes involved in Mexico's achievement of independence, there is a great deal more fascination in the study of the modern Mexican coinage which depicts that country's heroic rebels.

Mexico had a complex, advanced civilization long before the Spaniards "discovered" it, but the Mexicans were too unsophisticated in the techniques of war and weaponry to resist the advance of the Conquistadors. In 1521, Mexico became a Spanish colony, and the Mexican people were thenceforth kept in a state of virtual slavery. Resentment of their foreign masters seethed in the Mexican people for several hundred years, but they were so efficiently oppressed that their anger was ineffective until the beginning of the 19th century, when the need for freedom, and a popular leader could arise.

The history of Mexico's reach for independence is full of violence (though on balance, no more so than our own revolutionary era), with an often confusing succession of liberal and conservative factions taking turns running the country. In fact, it sometimes seems that the only trait the rebels had in common was their burning desire for freedom — they simply differed on which was the best way to achieve it.

Nonetheless, each of these heroes was a unique individual, blessed with missionary fervor, a touch of genius, a sublime disregard for the advantages to be gained from keeping their heads and bodies in close contact, and the misfortune never to see their dreams realized in their lifetimes. All but one of these exceptional people died before seeing their homeland attain its freedom, both from Spanish rule and the dictates of its emperors.

Perhaps surprisingly, the first of these freedom fighters to be seen on Mexican coinage was a woman. When insurrectionists began rebelling in earnest, both Josefa Ortiz de Dominguez and her husband, the Spanish-Colonial Governor of Mexico, were in sympathy with the rebel cause. Even when her husband was forced to act against the insurrectionists, Senora Dominguez managed to warn them, at great personal risk. Her heroic acts on behalf of the rebels led to her being arrested a number of times, and she was once tried for treason. She died, many years later, alone and in abject poverty.

Josefa appears on several issues of Mexican 5-centavo pieces, between the years 1942-1971, with a three-year interruption from 1947-1949. During these 29 years, the metal content of these coins went from bronze to cupro-nickel (1950), to brass (1954).

The first silver 5-Peso coin featured Chief Cuauhtemoc.

Cuauhtemoc, last of the Aztec chiefs and the first to attempt an organized revolt against the Spaniards, was the next symbol of Mexico's independence to appear on its coinage. Cuauhtemoc's inability to effectively unite the Aztec city-states made his efforts unsuccessful and eventually cost him his life, as he was hanged for treason in 1521.

This Aztec warrior's noble visage appears on the 50-centavo coins from 1950 through 1972, with a few interruptions for composition changes, from

.300 silver (1950, 1951) to bronze (1955-1959), to cupro-nickel (1964-1971). Cuauhtemoc also appears on the 1947-48 5-peso coin, composition .900 silver.

Hidalgo's "Cry of Dolores" sparked the revolution of 1810.

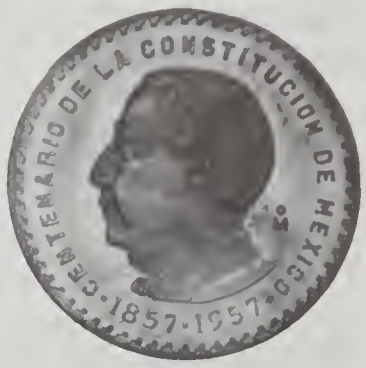
Priest and rebel seems an unlikely combination, but Mexico's oppression so inflamed several men of the cloth that they became leaders in the people's cause. The first of these rebel-priests was Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla. Credited with creating the spirit that eventually succeeded in overthrowing Spanish rule, Hidalgo was also responsible for beginning the first rebel mint at Guanajuato in 1810. Though his rebel career was brief (1810-1811), he is revered for his "Cry of Dolores" speech in 1810. This sermon had the same galvanizing effect on the Mexican people as did the fiery words of Patrick Henry on the colonists in the early days of the American Revolution.

Hidalgo's portrait appears on the .720 silver 5-peso coin of 1951-1954, a special bicentennial commemorative 5-peso issue in 1953, and a reduced size 5-peso issued in 1955-1957. All three have the same silver content. Hidalgo is also seen on the 1955-56 10-peso commemorative, struck on a 90% silver blank.

Jose Morelos y Pavon as shown on a 1958 Peso.

Another famous rebel priest was Jose Morelos y Pavon, a student of Hidalgo. After leading the rebels from 1811-1814, Morelos was captured and executed in 1815. An interesting sidelight on Morelos is the fact that he was subject to severe headaches, and often wore a bandanna tied tightly around his head to ease the pain (this was before the dawn of the Age of Aspirin). This is why he is pictured with a headscarf on Mexican coinage. Morelos appears on the .500 silver 1-peso coins of 1947-1949, the .300 silver 1 peso of 1950, and the .100 silver 1 peso of 1957-1967. A simplified portrait of Morelos was used on the cupro-nickel 1 peso of 1970-1972.

One of the few people on the coinage of modern Mexico who died a natural death was Benito Juarez, a full-blooded Zapotec Indian who attained



A full-blooded Zapotec Indian, Benito Juarez served as Minister of Justice in 1857.

the post of Minister of Justice in 1857. He served several terms as President of the Republic and died in office in 1872. Juarez is seen on the 1955-1957 10-centavo coins (bronze), the 1957 5-peso .720 silver piece, and on the 1957 commemorative 1-peso silver coin marking the centennial of the adoption of the 1857 constitution. Finally, Juarez and the constitutional centennial are honored on the 1957 10-peso coin, which had the highest silver content of the three coins struck to mark this occasion.

Vicente Guerrero, who is pictured on the 1971-1972 issues of the cupro-nickel 5-peso coin, was one of the last of the great Mexican guerilla fighters. A loyal lieutenant of Morelos, Guerrero is revered for his refusal to give up when all hope was lost. His staying power resulted finally in his being declared President, though the political atmosphere at the time was so unsettled that he only remained in power nine months. His liberal government was forcibly overthrown and Guerrero executed in 1831.

The last two patriots to appear on Mexico's coinage are Francisco Madero and Venustiano Carranza. Both men were prominent in the modern revolutionay period of Mexico.

In 1910 Madero wrote and published a book that was severely critical of then President, Porfirio Diaz. It was this book that led to the adoption of the 1917 Constitution. The Madero manifesto, written in 1910, was published exactly 100 years after Hidalgo's "Cry of Dolores" sermon, which is why Hidalgo and Madero are pictured together on the 1960 10-peso commemorative, mentioned previously. Madero was himself President of Mexico for a short time in 1913, but was overthrown by General Huerta and executed.

Venustiano Carranza was honored on a 1959 5-Peso coin. Carranza served as president of Mexico from 1917 to 1920.

Carranza, a loyal supporter of Madero, vowed to avenge Madero's death, and formed an alliance with Pancho Villa to overthrow Huerta, who had declared himself President after doing away with Madero. After the overthrow, Carranza became

(Continued on Next Page)

MEXICO'S FREEDOM FIGHTERS

(Continued from Page 19)

President, but was himself assassinated in 1920, after serving as his country's leader for three years. Carranza's patriotism is commemorated on the 1959 5-peso .720 silver coin, issued to mark the centennial of Carranza's birth.

These eight patriots, each of whom fought for Mexico's freedom have at last had their loyalty rewarded, in some small measure, by being pictured on the coinage of the United States of Mexico. There has been so much blood shed in the fight for Mexican independence that it seems to have been a cruel and useless waste of life. But as a handbill printed in 1926 reminds us, the Mexican people have always kept one profound ideal in mind: "Mexico will sacrifice much, but Mexico will be free".

Save $23 on 1953 Coronation Proof Sets

Ever since the British world converted from sterling to decimal coinage (1970), collectors everywhere began collecting virtually all British coins by type and date. Sterling British Proof Sets are particularly popular at the present time. The reasons are obvious:

- They generally have very low mintages.
- They contain obsolete denominations.
- Many collectors feel British coins are generally the most beautiful coins in the world.

At this time, we have several dozen 1953 Queen Elizabeth Coronation Proof Sets from Great Britain and New Zealand. We are selling these two choice sets as a pair or individually. Note the statistics of each of these sets:

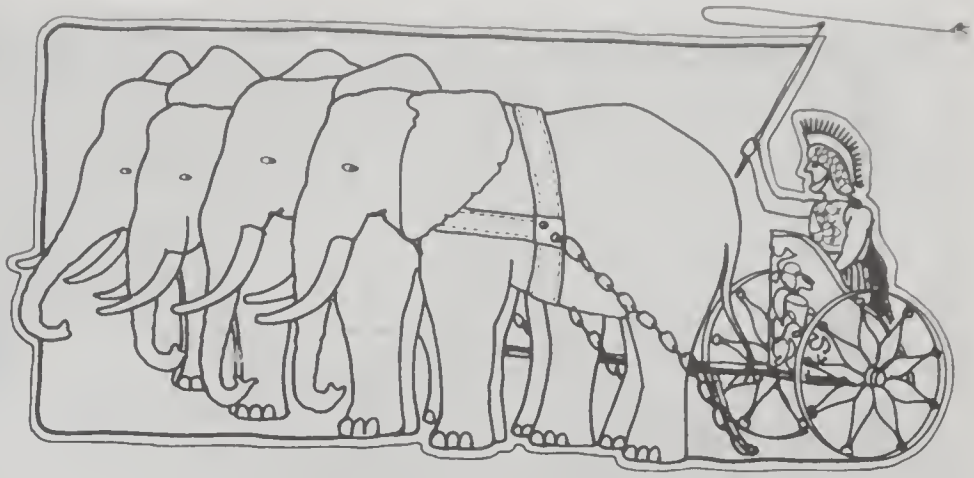
Great Britain	New Zealand
10 coins (¼ d. through Crown)	8 coins (½ d. through Crown)
Mintage: 40,000	Mintage: 7,000
Mint: Royal Mint of London	Mint: Royal Mint of London

The New Zealand set is particularly scarce and very rarely offered. All the Great Britain coins are one year only type coins as "BRITT: OMN" was omitted from the obverse the following year. Both sets are in their original cases of issue. We strongly suggest you place your order today as we expect these to be among the most popular offers in this *Journal*. When our inventory is depleted, it may be many months or years before we will be able to offer these again.

1953 Coronation Proof Sets

1953 New Zealand Proof Set, in Original Case of Issue, (Mintage 7,000) . . . . . $ 99.00
1953 Great Britain Proof Set, in Original Case of Issue, (Mintage 40,000) . . . . . $ 99.00
1953 Proof Set Special, One of Each Set $175.00

THE GOLD PTOLEMIES



Ptolemy I (323-285 B.C.) succeeded Alexander the Great, thus starting a dynasty that was to rule for three centuries in Egypt, until it fell to the Romans in 30 B.C.

For a while after his succession to the throne, Ptolemy continued to strike gold Staters portraying Athena in a Corinthian helmet, much in the style of Alexander. In 305 B.C., however, when he had grown more powerful and gave himself the title of King, he grew even bolder and put his own portrait on his coins. In so doing he set up a precedent that was to be followed by kings and emperors for centuries to come.

This first coin to show a portrait of a living monarch, portrayed also Alexander (who was now dead), standing in a chariot drawn by four elephants on the reverse. A number of new denominations appeared later in his reign, among them a gold Pentadrachm, a large coin with a value of three of the old Staters. This is a handsome coin with Ptolemy's head in a very high relief. The die engraver even made his own delta-shaped mark in the field behind the King's ear, thus signing his work of art.

Ptolemy chose an eagle standing on a thunderbolt for the reverse, a device he adopted as his personal emblem. This was to become the standard reverse design for the future reigning Ptolemies.

The mint mark of Alexandria is in the field, and the inscription reads "OF KING PTOLEMY".

This first Ptolemy, who was looked upon and known as "Saviour", (or Soter), was a man of science, art and literature and was the founder of the famous museum and library at Alexandria.

Perhaps the most outstanding coin of the Ptolemaic dynasty was an Octadrachm struck by Ptolemy II (285-247 B.C.). The coin shows two portraits on both sides. The obverse portrays Ptolemy II, and his wife Arsinoe II who, incidentally, was also his sister. On the reverse are their parents Ptolemy I and Queen Berenice, also brother and sister. The inscriptions read "Of brother and Sister of Gods". Marriages between brothers and sisters of royalty were a fairly common Egyptian practice first started by the Pharaohs.

Egypt was beginning to decline by the time Ptolemy V (203-180 B.C.) came to the throne as a child, and by 30 B.C. Egypt had become a Roman province.

The last of the Ptolemaic rulers, Cleopatra VII, committed suicide, also in 30 B.C., and the coins of the later Ptolemies were so much alike that one can only differentiate by the most minute changes in symbols and design.

Reference and Recommended Reading: *Historic Gold Coins of the World*, Burton Hobson

Overlooked And Underpriced

The 1938 New Rochelle coin is among the lowest mintage commemorative Half Dollars in the entire series. A net mintage of 15,266 survived the melting pot and smart investors know this coin has been *overlooked*. The Fort Vancouver, with a mintage of only 300 coins less than the New Rochelle, sells for $75 more! The 1921 Missouri with a mintage of 162 greater than the New Rochelle, sells for $300 more!

We believe the New Rochelle Half Dollar is underpriced and overlooked. We think you'll agree if you stop to consider all the factors. And we guarantee you will be pleased with your order — or we will issue an immediate replacement or refund. Send for your New Rochelle Half Dollar today.

1938 New Rochelle Half Dollar, BU (Mintage 15,266) $185.00
1938 New Rochelle Half Dollar, Choice BU $210.00

WORLD PROOF SERIES

PART VI

by Barry Hile

India Proof Issues ~ Great Potential at Low Prices

Many collectors have asked me what Proof series I consider to have the greatest investment potential. There are many series that have great investment potential, but the one I recommend most to those limited income collectors is India.

India's Proof Sets and individual Proof coins have the necessary ingredients for future appreciation: low mintages, unique designs and very importantly, low prices.

Low mintage is usually a good indication of whether a particular set or coin will rise in value. The India Proof series is full of low mintages. Of the 15 Proof offerings India has issued since 1969, the highest mintage of any of them was 9,147! And the lowest was 782! Below you will find a listing of 1969 through 1974 India Proof issues, along with the mintage, issue price and current market value:

ISSUE	MINTAGE	ISSUE PRICE	CURRENT MARKET VALUE
1969 Proof Set	9,147	$15.00	$34.00
1970 Proof Set	3,046	15.00	36.00
1971 Proof Set	4,375	15.00	28.50
1971 Proof 10 Rupee	1,594	$ 7.50	$23.00
1972 Proof Set	7,895	15.00	24.50
1972 Proof 10 Rupee	3,655	7.50	15.00
1973 10-pc. Proof Set	7,563	25.00	36.00
1973 9-pc. Proof Set	3,326	15.00	22.50
1973 Proof 10 and 20 Rupee Set	2,408	17.00	25.25
1973 Proof 20 Rupee	2,452	10.00	14.95
1973 Proof 10 Rupee	1,655	7.50	11.25
1974 10-pc. Proof Set	9,138	28.00	42.00
1974 Proof 50 and 10 Rupee Set	1,712	20.00	38.00
1974 Proof 50 Rupee	2,404	14.00	24.00
1974 Proof 10 Rupee	782	7.00	15.00

It is amazing to look at this table and realize that you can obtain a Proof Set that had a mintage of 3,046 for only $36! This table strengthens a contention that I have always held: India Proof issues are grossly undervalued when compared to Proof issues from other countries. This is why I highly recommend this series. I believe that when more and more collectors become aware of these low mintages, the prices will start going up substantially.

Another interesting fact about India's Proof coinage during the 1969 through 1974 period is that with the exception of the 1970 and 1971 Proof Sets no two India Proof Sets are identical. Whether this is attributed to design changes, composition of coins, or the addition of coins, these changes make each year's set unique.

Mahatma Gandhi was featured on the 1969 India Proof coinage. The year 1969 was the centenary of Gandhi's birth and the coinage carried his effigy on the obverse. The 25th Anniversary of India's Independence was commemorated on its 1972 coinage.

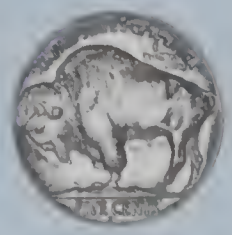
India, with its massive population, was trying to make the public aware of the food shortage and the need for planned families with its coinage of 1970, 1971, 1973 and 1974. "Food For All" was the legend carried on India's 1970 and 1971 Proof issues. India's 1973 coinage highlighted the theme "Grow More Food". India combined the food shortage theme with the planned population theme in 1974 and its Proof issues bear the inscription "Planned Families Food For All".

Certainly the collection of India Proof coinage warrants your attention, and I again stress the fact that the prices on all of India's Proof coinage are extremely reasonable. Don't say that I didn't warn you when the prices start to rise.

COIN PROGRAM AIDS U.S. OLYMPIC EFFORT

Toronto — Olympic star, Jesse Owens accepts on behalf of the U.S. Olympic Committee a check for $41,952 from Jack J. Pinyan, U.S. Director of the Canadian Olympic Coin Program. The check brings the total of Coin Program contributions to the U.S. Olympic Committee to more than $175,000, which represents 3% of the face value of all sterling silver Olympic Coins sold to date in the U.S. The Olympic Coin Program will also help finance the 1976 Montreal Summer Olympics. Proof-quality Olympic Coins are available in the United States only from Paramount.

What Is So Special About Buffalo Nickels?



What makes Buffalo Nickels so special? Why after all these years is interest in a 37-year-old series so strong?

Collectors are buying Buffalo Nickels to fill their date and mint mark sets and for their type collections. Each coin placed in a collector's set is locked away for 10, 20 or more years. Thus, the supply of these coins is being rapidly depleted.

Investors sense the growing demand for BU Buffalo Nickels and know that the once plentiful coin is becoming harder to locate. Even the hoard which was offered in 1970 is almost gone. Additionally, investors know that Buffalo Nickels can be easily stored, are 37 years old, have a noble design — and the demand for these coins is strong and steady.

Paramount has assembled sets of Buffalo Nickels from 1936 to 1938. Each BU set contains seven coins, 1936-PDS, 1937-PDS and 1938-D and is carefully protected in a deluxe album. Whether you are a collector or an investor, these sets will give you many hours of pleasure. Order yours today.

Buffalo Nickel Set, 1936-PDS, 1937-PDS, 1938-D, BU, Seven Coins, in Deluxe Album $85.00

Fish and Sea~Animals in Paramount's "Zoo"

In this issue we list the fish and sea-animals that are pictured on various coins of the world.

ANGELFISH – Flat, brilliantly colored fish found in tropical and sub-tropical waters. Found on Bermuda 5 Cents, 1970.

BONEFISH – Members of the mackerel family, these are fast-swimming fish living in warmer seas. Pictured on Bahamas 10 Cents.

BONGA FISH – Native to west coast of Africa, these fish are of the herring family. Distinguished by their forked tail. Found on Sierra Leone ½ Cents, 1964.

CODFISH – Found in North Atlantic and North Pacific oceans, they are found in great numbers off Alaska and Newfoundland. One of our most important fish, having olive tops with whitish grey undersides and speckles. On Danzig 10 Pfennigs, 1932.

DOLPHIN – Noted for their playful antics, with intelligence comparable to man's. They are warm-blooded and air-breathing and have figured prominently in myths and fables from early times. Can be found on Denmark 25 Ore, 1874-1905; also 10, 5, 2 and 1 Ore, 1874-1906; 2 Kroner and 1 Krone, 1915-1916; Greece 20 Drachmai, 1960-1965; Italy 5 Lire, 1951; United States Pan-Pacific Gold Dollar and Fifty Dollars, 1915.

FLOUNDER – Flat-bodied fish that live at the bottom of the seas. Pictured on Danzig 5 Pfennigs, 1932.

LATIMERIA CHALUMNAE (COMORO FISH) – Thought to have been extinct for 65 million years until 1938 when one was caught in a fisherman's net. A second specimen was caught in 1952 off the coast of the Comoro Islands. Found on Comoro Islands 10 Francs, 1964; also 20 Francs, 1964.

LIONFISH – Native to Indian Ocean, Polynesia and East Indies; effective camouflagers. Pictured on Singapore 50 Cents.

MACKEREL – An important food fish; have forked tails and almost scaleless bodies. On Canada 10 Cents, 1967.

MARLIN – A fighting deep sea game fish, weighing up to 1,000 pounds. Seen on Bahamas 50 Cents.

MUSSEL – Edible bivalves; live in large crowded beds; shells used for buttons and jewelry. Pictured on New Hebrides 10 and 20 Francs, 1967.

SAILFISH – Have high, wide dorsal fins; sometimes 10 feet long; prized for game as well as food. Shown on Tanzania 5 Senti, 1966 and 1971.

SALMON – While salmon return to fresh water to spawn, they spend the rest of their lives in cold waters of the ocean. On Ireland 1 Florin, 1928-1943, 1951-1968; 10 Pence 1969 and 1971.

SEAHORSE – A small fish living in warm seas. Swim in upright position. Shown on Greece 1 Drachma, 1910-1911 and 2 Drachmai, 1911; also on Singapore 10 Cents.

SHELL FISH (CONCH) – Known for their spiral shells, are found on sandy bottoms of tropical waters. Shells used for cameos, buttons and as horns. On Bahamas 1 Dollar, India (Travencore) 1 Chuckram, 1939-1945.

STARFISH – Found off the Bahamas, some growing to 20 inches in diameter. Found on Bahamas 1 Cent.

SWORDFISH – Great game fish and delicious food fish. Have long, broad and sharp upper jaw. On Singapore 20 Cents.

TRITON – Found in tropical waters; shells often used as horns by natives. On Comoro Islands 20 and 10 Francs, 1964.

TURTLE – World's largest turtles are found in South Pacific, some reaching 6 feet in length and weighing nearly 1,000 pounds. Found on Fiji Islands 6 Pence, 1934-1967; Tonga 2 Seniti, 1967; 1 and 2 Seniti, 1967 and 1968.

WHALE – Can stay under water up to half an hour but must surface to breathe air. On U.S. Hudson Commemorative Half Dollar, 1935.

The Old Head With New Promise

For several months we have been telling you about the exciting potential British Maundy Sets have for price appreciation. You know that most collectors outside the British Isles and the Commonwealth collect Maundy coins by type and that mintages are always TINY! You know that the earlier sets are Choice Uncirculated and contain One-, Two-, Three- and Fourpence Coins. You know that immediately after the coins are given to paupers by the Monarch, collectors and dealers clamor to buy the popular coins. And you know that no large hoards exist, so that every increase in demand will be met by an increase in price. The stage is set for a strong market in British Maundy Sets.

This issue's special Maundy Set is known as the "OLD HEAD TYPE OF QUEEN VICTORIA". The Queen ruled England from 1837 to 1901, an amazing 64 years. During that period three different portrayals were used on coinage, the last being called the "Veiled" or "Old Head". Fewer than 90,000 Maundy Sets were struck from 1893 to 1901, the period of the "Old Head". The largest mintage for any of these years was less than 10,000. The sterling silver (.925 fine) coins are at least 74 years old, plenty of time for some to be misplaced, lost, or mishandled; all of which contributes to the small number of sets available. But the most important reason these coins are difficult to find is – THEY ARE UNDERVALUED. And their present owners know this! Each of these factors contributes to making the Old Head Maundy Sets extremely difficult to find.

Won't you join the knowledgeable minority who are going to buy low mintage, high condition coins BEFORE THEY BECOME POPULAR *AND* EXPENSIVE! Send for your "Old Head" Maundy Set today!

Old Head Maundy Set, Choice Uncirculated, Date of Our Choice $89.00

Photo Reduced

$100 Off Russian 5 Rouble Set!

That's right! We have assembled a type set of Almost Uncirculated 5 Rouble gold coins issued from 1855 to 1917 and have reduced the price $100.

The three most popular 5 Rouble coins were issued during the reigns of Alexander II (1855-1881), Alexander III (1881-1894) and Nicholas II (1894-1917). For those unfamiliar with these coins, the gold 5 Roubles of Alexander II and Alexander III are larger than the late date Nicholas II coins and are MUCH scarcer. The Alexander II gold 5 Rouble weighs 6.54 grams, is 91.6% gold and is 22.5 mm in diameter. The Alexander III pieces weigh 6.4516 grams, are 90% gold and have a diameter of 21.5 mm. The Nicholas II coins are 4.3013 grams, 90% gold and 18.5 mm in diameter.

We previously advertised these three coins separately for a total of $469. Now we have placed them in a custom plastic holder and reduced the price to $369. YOU SAVE $100! This price is valid until our present supply is exhausted. Send for yours today!

Russian Five Rouble Type Set, Alexander II, Alexander III and Nicholas II, 3 coins, Almost Uncirculated, in Custom Holder $369.00

Weight Means Something To Two Potentates Of India

In India are two potentates whose weight is a matter of keen importance to their followers. First, there is Aga Khan, believed by his 5,000,000 followers to be a descendant of Mohammed. Aga Khan is the spiritual leader of the Ismalili sect. He spends most of his time in Paris, where he is a great horseman, owning one of the finest stables in Paris, and having great racehorses named after him.

In the form of tribute from his people he gets each year his weight in gold. His last salary was based on 220 pounds. At $20.67 an ounce, his pay in gold amounted to only $66,316. However, his people, while praying for the good health of their chief, hope that he does not take on too much weight.

On the other hand, there is an Indian potentate whose followers pray devoutly that he will get as fat as possible. This is the Maharajah of Alwar. Recently he decided to celebrate his Silver Jubilee. Perhaps he had heard about how Aga Khan got his annual pay, and decided to reverse the procedure. He would distribute to his people his own weight in silver, it being the Silver Jubilee. It was a grand gesture, but it did not cost the Maharajah a great deal of money. If he weighed as much as Aga Khan his largesse was about $3,000. But it sounded a great deal more.

For his stipend of his own weight in gold each year, Aga Khan does very little. He keeps the water in which he bathes in barrels, and when the elders come to pay their tribute, he gives them the barrels. The water is considered holy, and a drop of it is supposed to drive away evil spirits. So that all Aga Khan has to do is to bathe a great deal, and eat fatty foods so that he will be as heavy as possible when the elders come to pay him.

However, inasmuch as he is an immensely wealthy man in his own right, he probably does not take too many pains to put on weight.

From the *Numismatist*, July, 1929

ANSWERS TO:

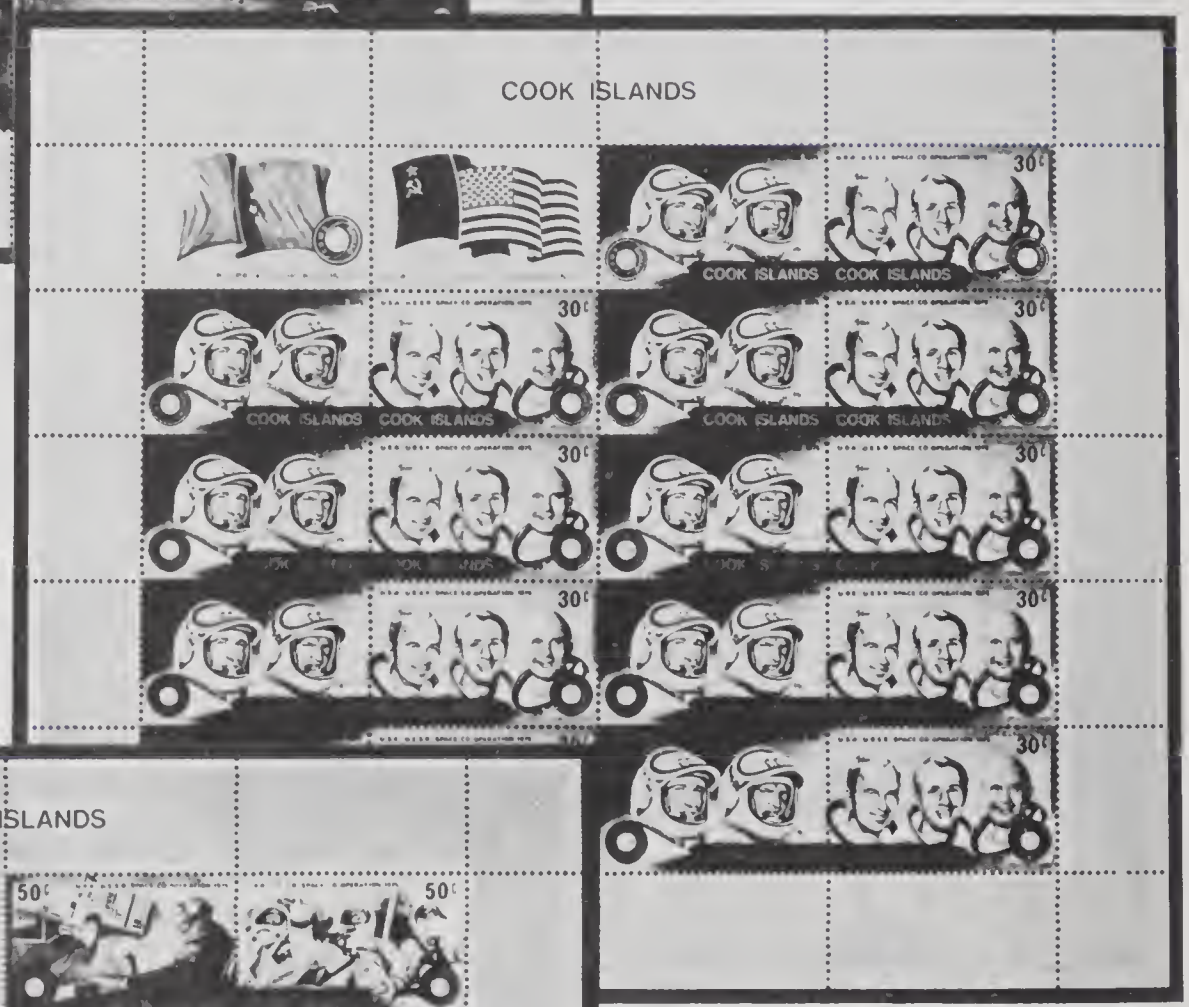
NUMISMIRE KNOT

1. Gasparro
2. Weinman
3. MacNeil
4. Schlag
5. Fraser
6. Brenner
7. Roberts
8. Sinnock

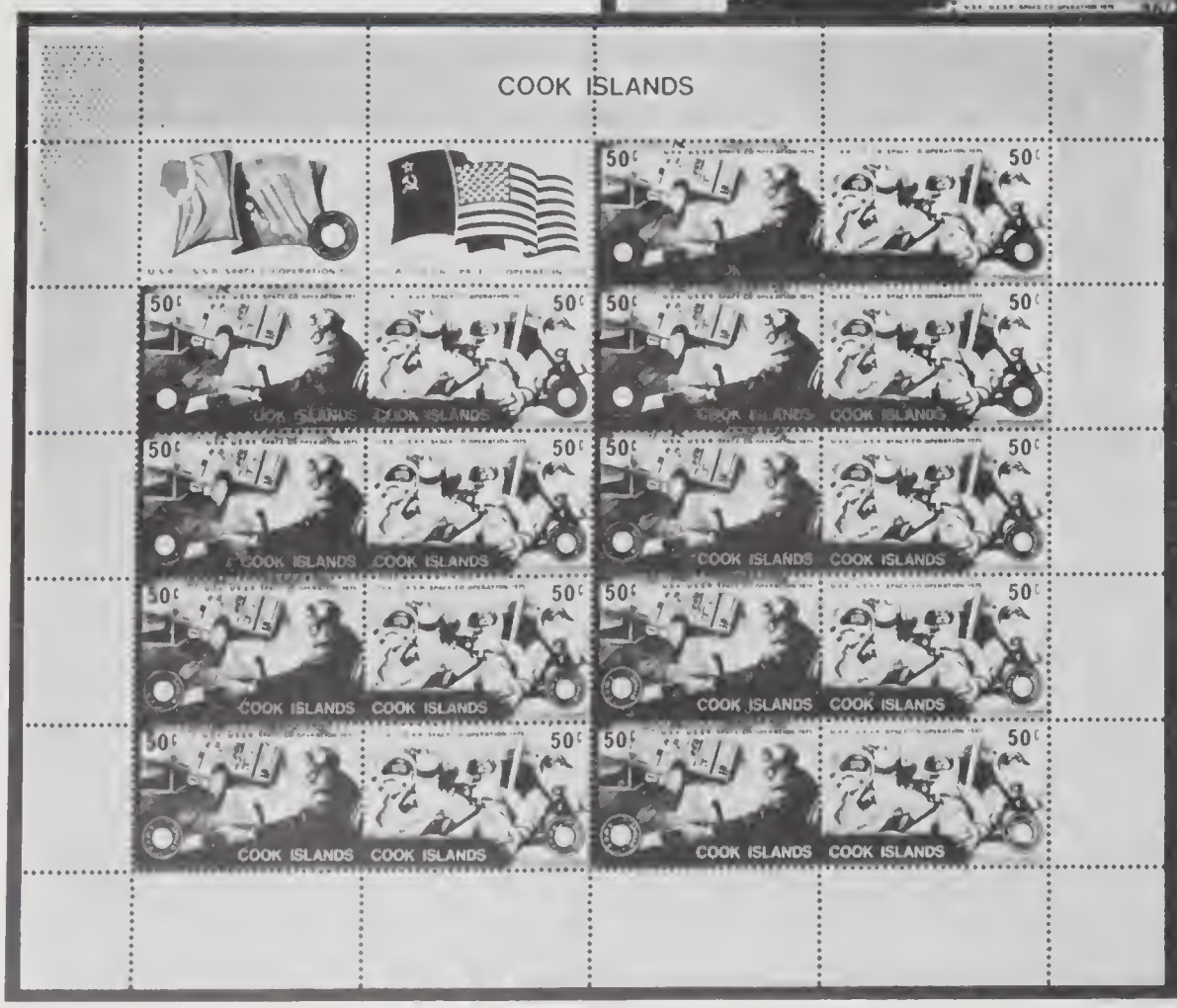
Final Name: Longacre

СОЮЗ
APOLLO
COMMEMORATIVE
STAMPS
FROM
COOK ISLANDS
AND
AITUTAKI
APOLLO-
SOYUZ

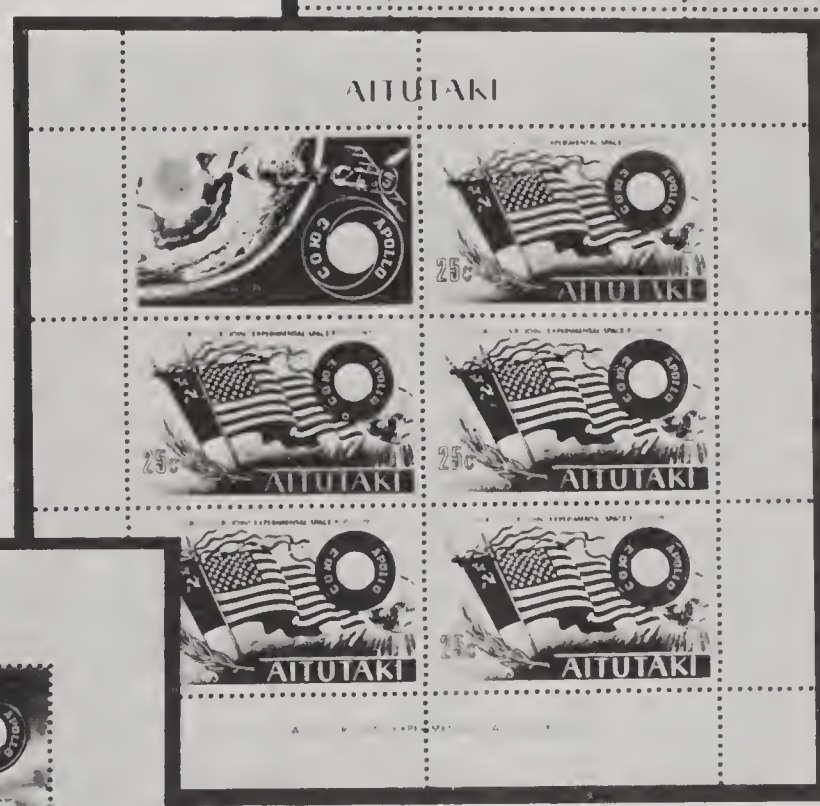
COOK ISLANDS



APOLLO-SOYUZ



AITUTAKI



Cook Islands and Aitutaki issued these beautiful stamps to commemorate the Apollo-Soyuz space flight. The Apollo-Soyuz flight was closely followed by millions of people throughout the world and was one of the most publicized events of this century.

There is a great local interest in all space flights in the Cook Islands area due to the many flights that "splashed down" in and around the islands. This stamp issue is one of the most beautiful ever issued and was printed in usual small quantities — and as we expected was quickly *sold out.*

We offer the entire commemorative issue from Cook Islands and Aitutaki in complete miniature sheets and souvenir sheets. This issue in complete sheets is already scarce and as far as we know is not available anywhere at *any price!*

We have placed these sheets on five high quality Vis-O-Grip hingeless pages. These pages allow easy viewing and the maximum protection for your stamps. These pages may be inserted in any standard loose-leaf binder and are the finest on the market today.

The Complete Collection of Seven Sheets . . $79.50

Limit: Two Sets of Sheets

THE COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLAR

The First U.S. Commemorative Coin

First of a Series

by Helen Price

The Columbian Half Dollar — first of our commemorative coins — came into being not only half-heartedly on the part of Congress, but without aid of any legal requirements as to its sculptural possibilities and needs, such as the coinage laws covering our regular coinage.

Completely agreeable to everyone, however, was the fact that it would be necessary to indicate the value in some manner. And it was also generally agreed that such a coin should carry one of our national mottoes. Then, of course, there must be a "reason" for such a coin — something of national interest to commemorate. And Columbian Half Dollar or no, the commemorative coin must be legal tender, and as such must meet the metallurgical requirements, size and weight standards of a regular half dollar.

The advent of commemorative coins into our coinage history — certainly nothing new as commemorative pieces are known to date back to the Caesars and the Ptolemies — was eventually recognized by Congress as an inevitable right of the people to record medallically, stories of this nation's history.

Thus the door was opened in 1892 to the Columbian Half Dollar, brainchild, in a sense, of the Board of the Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. While millions of dollars had been raised by the sale of bonds in Chicago to finance what was to be ". . . the finest the world had seen," it still was not enough. The economy was not good in 1892. People weren't buying, and more money had to be raised to complete the Exposition before opening date. In a last-ditch stand, the Board of Directors went to the Congress, requesting a $5,000,000 appropriation which met with immediate opposition. Then they thought of another idea — an idea which almost died aborning. Why not a $5,000,000 coinage of souvenir half dollars, an appropriation which Congress felt might stand a passing chance. But when it got to the House, this, too, met with a little opposition in the form of delayed action, so it was handed over to the Senate to vote on. Here it was purposely tacked on to another Bill headed for the House, with the thought that it might more easily pass when presented in tandem. It didn't. However, a compromise was finally reached, but only to the tune of $2,500,000. The $5,000,000 originally requested had been scratched.

The reduced amount explains why these first commemorative issues were sold at a premium rather than circulated at face value. And all commemoratives since then have sold for double face or more.

The selection of the Discovery of America as the theme for the first commemorative issue could not have been more appropriate. (Unfortunately, not so appropriate have been a number of succeeding issues used as money-making efforts for lesser local events.)

The Columbian Half Dollars coined in 1892 (with a net coinage of 950,000), and in 1893 (1,550,405), commemorated the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, and the 400th Anniversary of the Discovery of America by Columbus.

They sold for $1 each, and the very first specimen off the press went to the Remington Company for which they paid $10,000.

The obverse portrays Columbus — copied from a medal struck in Spain to commemorate the 400th Anniversary of America's discovery. The words "Columbian Half Dollar" appear below the portrait.

The reverse shows a small, light ship sailing left, with two hemispheres below dividing the date 14-92. "World's Columbian Exposition" is inscribed around the edge, and the date 1892 (or 1893) below.

Charles Barber, designer of the obverse, has his initial "B" at the edge of Columbus' left collar. George Morgan, who designed the reverse, placed an "M" in relief on the reverse at the lower right edge of the main sail. As a matter of fact, it is so cleverly done that a magnifying glass is almost a necessity as the "M" is so worked as to be part of the deck's design.

When the new commemoratives reached the public, there were those who thought the portrait thereon didn't look like Columbus; some thought it looked like Daniel Webster, et al. However, it states on the coin that it is a "Columbian" Half Dollar and since no one has ever seen an actual portrait of Columbus, the "likeness" is as good as can be expected considering it was adapted from an early representation.

The Columbian Halves started rolling off the presses on November 19, 1892, but the Exposition, originally set to open simultaneously, was not completed until the following year. The fair itself was a tremendous success, attracting some 28,000,000 people. Yet, out of the 5,000,000 half dollars struck, well over half went unsold. There were simply too many

distractions. Millions of people were out of work. Hundreds of banks had closed — and there were souvenirs by the hundreds at prices less than the Columbian Half Dollars'.

When the Exposition was over, a portion of the unsold half dollars were put into circulation at face value.

In February 1893, the Congress, contrary to the Act of August 5, 1892 which authorized the issuance of Commemorative Half Dollars, decided to withhold 1,141,760 of the 1893 halves as a security to cover some of the expenses entailed. These pieces, held by the Government, plus better than 400,000 not sold by the Exposition, were eventually melted down.

Present mint records show a total of 950,000 pieces for 1892; 1,550,405 for 1893.

With its sometimes questionable obverse portrait, with its reverse at times humorously dubbed the "ship on wheels", the Columbian Half Dollar will forever retain the enviable position of being the first commemorative coin to be issued by the United States. And even though it is not a rare coin, it is a fact that cannot be ignored!

Reference and Recommended Reading: *U.S. Commemorative Coinage,* Arlie Slabaugh

LACROSSE — $10 Coin

Lacrosse, a sport developed by the North American Indians, became so popular with settlers in Canada that it was declared Canada's official sport in 1867. An Olympic sport only during the Games of 1908, today it has counterparts in several current field games.

This $10 coin is part of the third series of sterling silver Canadian Olympic coins. Series Three features early Canadian sports. In the United States, the Proof-quality, limited mintage Olympic coins are available exclusively from Paramount.

LUCKY "MONKEY" COINS

There was a time long ago, around the 10th Century, when the "monkey" coins of Ceylon were so popular that other countries were bent on imitating them. Their attempts, however, resulted in poor facsimilies since their mint workers had neither the skill nor the artistic know-how for the job.

Ceylon has a long history of artistic coinage. A large island, separated from India by the straits, it has had a culture all its own that dates back to ancient times. While religiously affiliated with Indian Buddhism, they are a people unto themselves.

At one time Ceylon was bitterly contested by the British and the Dutch, but the Singhalese (as they are called) knew how to play both ends against the middle. The result was that the Dutch held control for a short while, until after Napoleon's defeat when the island became British.

During the 10th Century a powerful Empire ruled over the entire island; and even parts of the Indian mainland, at one time or another, fell under the rule of the Singhalese Emperors. Prior to the 15th Century, when this Empire began to crumble, the coinage was mainly the gold and bronze Massu, (there was almost no silver coinage) a coin the size of the Roman gold Aureus from which they were copied. The Emperor, wearing crown and mantle, and holding a kind of orb, appears on the obverse. The monkey-god, Hanuman, one of the symbols of Indian Buddhism, appears on the reverse. Around this are inscriptions and date in Hindu characters — but in Singhalese language.

The coins are sharply struck and good examples of craftsmanship and skill.

The gold Massu is a rare and desirable coin, while the bronze Massu is rather common.

It is easy to tell the Ceylon Massu, as opposed say, to those copies made on the mainland, and particularly the bronze and gold convex-shaped coins of the Malabar Coastal areas and others.

The monkey-god Hanuman, the servant of the gods and the bearer of good luck to all who owned these coins, also appears on some flat, larger coins of the same type as the Massu, and which are known to exist.

Needless to say, the little Massu was a coveted piece, for to carry a likeness of the monkey-god, Hanuman, on one's person was to insure good fortune in just about everything he did.

HEADS & TALES

by Thomas V. Haney, N.L.G.

The exhibits at the ANA's 84th anniversary convention were among the most extensive and beautiful seen under one roof in years, the association's members no doubt inspired by the many categories added for the gigantic event in the Los Angeles Marriott Inn.

Peter Brander, with an excellent display of Colonial Spanish coins titled "Nueva Espana Silver and Copper Types", scored a double. Brander not only carried home the Howland Wood Memorial Award for best in show, but also won the Henry Christensen prize for the outstanding Latin America exhibit. The great interest shown in Spanish Colonials was reflected in the many displays at the show.

First place in United States Coins was captured by Dr. A. K. Berry with "Miss Liberty Fashion Parade". Virginia Hall placed second and James Phillips third. Robert E. Thompson's "Major U.S. Fractional Currency Types" was first in the U.S. Paper Money category. Second went to Harold Anderson and third to Gary Lewis.

The continued growing interest in paper currency (including invasion money) of all nations was quite evident by the numerous exhibits and the enthusiasm displayed at meetings of various paper money specialty groups.

Betty Brander carried off the laurels in Medals with an eye-catching showing of "Medals of Colonial Mexico Under Carlos IV". John Gabriel took second place and Mark Sawyer was third. There was only a single award for Tokens, this going to Victor Lence for his "English Tokens Struck at the Soho Mint".

Collectors really missed out in the Canadian Coins and Currency category with nary a competitive entry. As Adna G. Wilde, Jr., a member of the ANA Board of Governors and chairman of its exhibits committee remarked when announcing the prize winners, "Now is the time for Canadian buffs to start planning for the '76 convention".

Military items, what with our seemingly endless wars are plentiful and always provide colorful displays. Paul Patterson showed "Medals of Admiral Lord Nelson", which won in the Badges, Orders, Decorations and Military Medals category. William Kuhnz was the runner-up and Albert Hall gained third.

David Cervin's "First Half Century of Anno-Domini Coins" earned a first for Coins Prior to 1500. Jackson Storm was second and David Swingler third. In the class for Foreign Coins After 1500, R. S. Clunan, II, scored highest for "The History of Poland's Minor Coinage". John Lubey took second. There was no third in this group.

In Foreign Paper Money, Carlton Schwan captured the big prize for his "Allied Military Currency" with Victor Seibert second and Michael Buckhoff next. Second to the show's major winner, Peter Brander, in the Latin America group was José Costanza. Steve Willing placed third.

The "Evolution of Early Chinese Money", displayed by Daniel Ching, took honors in the interesting General and Specialized category. Jack Huggins was second and Earl Kathay third. This is an excellent class, one that calls for imagination and one that gives exhibitors a good opportunity for diversification at different shows.

The category of All Gold Coins resulted in some rich displays with Steward B. Koppel carrying away the major award for his "Gold Coins of Israel 1960-1975". No second was given while the third-place medal went to Victor Titoff.

Private Mint Issues Since 1960 was among the new categories and Charlotte Huggins triumphed with "Franklin Mint Medals America in Space". Ethel Linert was the runner-up and Ruth Lindville was next. Howard Smith's "Wyoming" was tops for Western Americana, another class adopted this year.

Val Pasvolsky, the ageless numismatic trouper who has visited every state, as well as several foreign countries, in the interest of our hobby, seemed to win some honor each day. There was only a second-place prize given for Obsolete Paper Money Issued in the United States and Val received that. Pasvolsky, who had been relegated to the sidelines by illness for several months, also received an ANA Medal of Merit at the banquet which serves as a smashing climax for these annual conventions. A Medal of Merit also was awarded posthumously to Pat A. Suthers.

The many exhibits were housed in comparatively small adjoining rooms instead of one hall, which drew some complaints from the viewing public. Some cases were pinched into corners, which did not permit a close study by visitors. However, Paul Newell, the exhibits chairman, had a rough assignment and he and his aides must be complimented on making the best of their available facilities.

The ANA Outstanding Adult Advisor to the Young Numismatists Award was given to Charles K. Lyle of Vero Beach, Florida. Winners among the youthful exhibitors were Sandy Seidow, the Gordon Green prize for U.S. Coins; Duffy Waldorf, the Jim Betton award for World Coins and Oscar A. Lopez, the Arlie Slabaugh medal for Tokens or Medals.

Fifty Bicentennial scholarships for young collectors to the 1976-1977 seminars in Colorado Springs were created by The Franklin Mint. In making the announcement, Charles L. Andes, president, stated that his company hopes to donate one scholarship to a qualified applicant in each state. The Outstanding Young Numismatists prize was presented to Mark B. Hopz at the group's annual luncheon.

The Ray Byrne award for the best article printed in The Young Numismatist, the juniors' official publication, went to Michael S. Byers for his article "Collecting Error Coins". The ANA's Junior Literary prize was carried off by Dean A. Lindsey for his story titled "The Coinage of Ancient Rome". Doug Winter won the Debbie Jean Gould award for his work, "The Liberty Seated Quarter Dollar, A Study".

Margo Russell, dynamic editor of Amos Press, Inc., was recipient of the Farran Zerbe plaque for her many literary and other efforts in promotion of the ANA in 1975. The

award, probably the most coveted of all prizes, was presented by President Virginia Culver, the first woman to hold the association's highest office.

Maurice M. Gould, writer and lecturer, received a certificate of appreciation as chairman for National Coin Week this year, which was considered the most successful to date. Maury will serve in the same role for 1976 and asked for greater efforts by all ANA followers. He suggested more individual and club exhibits in banks, schools and libraries in their home areas. The nation's Bicentennial celebrations certainly should inspire some interesting projects.

Heath Literary awards for articles in *The Numismatist*, were announced early in the week with medals being presented at the dinner. Several writers donated their accompanying cash "bonuses" to the ANA. The silver medal for first went to Thomas P. Rockwell and the second-place bronze was won by Eric P. Newman. Tied for third-place bronze pieces were Robert W. Julian and Miguel Munoz. Certificates of merit were presented to William C. Henderson, Ken Bressett, Victor C. Seibert and Richard E. Dickerson.

John Smies was the recipient of the 1975 Founder's Award of the Professional Numismatists Guild at the organization's crowded dinner party on August 18, which capped a busy PNG Day prior to the official opening of the convention the following morning. The plaque was presented by Q. David Bowers, who was similarly honored in 1974.

The soft-spoken, efficient Smies, who has been the PNG's executive secretary for four years, received the

(Continued on Next Page)

BU Canadian Commemorative Silver Dollars

Unlike the United States the Canadian Government has issued a variety of commemorative coins in all denominations. In 1967, all Canadian coinage was changed to commemorate the Centennial of the Confederation of Canadian Provinces. Back in 1951, Canada issued a commemorative Nickel to mark the 200th Anniversary of the isolation and Naming of Nickel (Canada is the world's largest producer of nickel). The first Canadian Silver Dollar issued for circulation in 1935 was a commemorative. It is therefore evident that commemorative coinage is an important part of numismatics in Canada.

In this *Journal,* we offer a set of six, Brilliant Uncirculated, Canadian Commemorative Dollars. These low mintage coins have been getting much attention in recent months and some dates are becoming very difficult to find in BU. These are the coins included:

Date	Event Commemorated	Mintage
1935	George V Silver Jubilee	428,707
1939	Royal Visit to Canada	1,363,816
1949	Newfoundland Becomes a Canadian Province	672,213
1958	British Columbia Centennial	3,039,650
1964	Confederation Meetings Centennial	7,296,496
1967	Confederation Centennial	6,767,496

In the last few years silver prices have soared to record levels and interest in all silver coins whether they be common (for bullion) or rare dates is also intense. When we offered these sets several months ago, we nearly had a complete sellout. Since then we have acquired a few more sets, but we suggest an early order with such an active market.

We have mounted these six silver Commemorative Dollars in a deluxe plastic holder.

Set of Six Canadian Commemorative Silver Dollars, BU, Mounted in Plastic Holder $175.00

HEADS & TALES

(Continued from Page 33)

award for his leadership and devotion to the coin dealers' organization. He will retire as secretary at the close of this year and will be succeeded in 1976 by Doug Weaver, hard-working Texan and current president of the Guild.

At one of several ANA business sessions, Jackson Storm was confirmed as general chairman for the 85th anniversary convention, which will have its headquarters in the Americana Hotel in New York, August 24-29, next year. His assistant chairmen will be Eugene Schmid, past president of the Long Island Coin Club, the host organization, and Vincent Alones. Morris Bram, former president of the LICC and founder and president of the American Israel Numismatic Association, will serve as the honorary chairman.

Over all, the Los Angeles convention proved a great success, largely through the tremendous teamwork of the Numismatic Association of Southern California, the host. Edwin C. Borgolte and his assistant chairman, Murray Singer; Peggy Borgolte, in charge of the heavy preregistration; Sol Taylor, NASC president and many others too numerous to list here, deserve bright blue ribbons for their efforts.

There were many non-competitive exhibits, by U.S. Government departments, private companies and clubs and all proved big attractions.

The Bureau of the Mint featured an excellent movie titled "The Granite Lady". The film, running 28 minutes, portrayed the early history of California, the wild days of the Gold Rush and the battle to save San Francisco and the old Mint following the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1906. The picture carries one through the rebirth of the big Mint, its restoration and its dedication as a computer center and historical museum. Mercedes McCambridge was the narrator. The picture had won two major awards, a Gold Eagle (CINE) and a Gold Camera at the United States Industrial Film Festival.

Also providing big attractions were the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, the U.S. Post Office, The Franklin Mint, the Canadian Olympic coin display and the Medallic Art Company.

Among the many fast-growing, popular groups holding long sessions was the Society of Philatelists and Numismatists (SPAN), which held its third PNC hobby day, running from early morning until the late afternoon. Another was the Latin American Notaphilic Society (LANSA), which is headed by the enthusiastic expert, Yasha Beresiner of London. Miguel Munoz and Maury Gould were among the speakers at the group's second annual luncheon.

Considerable interest was churned up with the announcement that the Republic of the Philippines had issued 1975 Proof coinage, with eight redesigned pieces including two added denominations and two newly shaped coins. The money will be produced by The Franklin Mint and the Paramount International Coin Corporation will take part in the distribution of the Proof sets and individual Proof coins.

Looking Ahead to '76

Many organizations in the Metropolitan New York area and elsewhere in the East, their sights set on the next ANA convention, are tuning up with some sparkling productions of their own.

The Northern Valley C.C. of Demarest, New Jersey, held its first public show in the Bergen Mall Auditorium in Paramus, New Jersey, recently and played to an overflow crowd. Unusual exhibits, including some prize winning ones, covered just about every category of collecting. These and some good door prizes helped attract more than 2,000 visitors. Seventy dealers took space in the bourse.

Lester Kinley, club president, served as general chairman. The club, founded in 1966, now has more than 70 active members. Some charter members who had retired to warmer climates, came great distances to take part in the show.

The Big Fall Show

The Long Island Coin Club is all set for its 11th annual Grand Central Convention, which this year will be held at the Hotel Sheraton in New York City from November 6 through November 9. The show, which has become one of the major events on the Eastern numismatic calendar, will kick off a big fall and winter season for collectors and dealers.

A number of private companies will have exhibits at the convention. Competitive and non-competitive displays by individuals and clubs will fill more than 200 cases. An educational forum and the Paramount auction sales will be among the features of an extensive program.

Youth will have its day when the Young Numismatists convene. A number of prominent ANA officers and others will be speakers on this program, which will be under the direction of Florence Schook, Agnes Alones and John Gabriel.

Morris Bram will be the general chairman for the big event and he has enlisted every member of the LICC as his aides.

G.E.N.A. Gets Ready

With Philadelphia going all out with its Bicentennial celebrations, the Great Eastern Numismatic Association is preparing for its largest attendance when it holds its 13th annual convention in the Sheraton Hotel in the City of Brotherly Love November 20-23. Tours of historic sites within the city are planned for visitors.

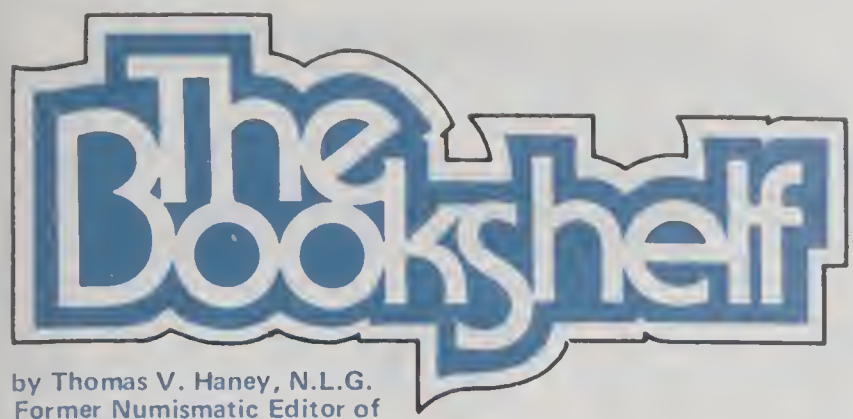
Frank Caggiano, general chairman, announced that more than 70 dealers had taken space in the bourse, which will be under the direction of William Loss and Harry Troth. The Bureau of the Mint again will have representatives at the show as will The Franklin Mint and other private companies.

Val Pasvolsky will be chairman for the educational forum, always a feature at GENA events. He has been busy lining up top speakers and is hopeful of signing Mint and ANA officials for his program.

Donna Hawes will chair the exhibit committee. With most of the clubs in the Delaware Valley planning individual or team exhibits, the displays should be the best in the association's history according to Bob Hawes, GENA's president.

Ed Quagliana is planning an extensive program for the Young Numismatists. For a change of pace, Ed will have the young enthusiasts conduct their own meetings and other activities.

(Continued on Page 36)



by Thomas V. Haney, N.L.G.
Former Numismatic Editor of
The New York Times

Two beautiful books, which surely are destined to become standard references for dealers and collectors, as well as for libraries and museums, made their debut at the ANA's August convention in Los Angeles. *United States Gold Patterns* and *United States Gold Coins — An Analysis of Auction Records, Gold Dollars 1849-1889:* both were written by David W. Akers, Executive Vice-President of Paramount.

Costing only $5.95, the first volume on Gold Dollars covers the auction records for every major sale, going back to the John Story Jenks Sale of 1921. The work includes a complete listing of all major auctions of the last 10 years. The grades, availability of particular items and current owners all are within the book.

The author, who has been a keen, enthusiastic numismatist since his early teens, devoted more than a year of research in compiling the book. With his thoroughness for accuracy and details, Dave ran down old auction catalogues, price lists and hundreds of other references with the help of Paramount's Rare Coin Department.

All the dollars, handsomely illustrated with exceptional black and white photos made by Thomas A. Mulvaney, a Paramount co-worker, are covered. The designer for each item, the weight and a description of each all are given by the author. The average collector often asks "Where is a (certain) dollar? How many are known to exist?" and "When did it last change hands?" These are only some of the many questions answered in this volume.

The hardbound book of black and gold is printed in a larger type than most reference sources, which leads to more pleasant reference work.

United States Gold Patterns, priced at $25, is an in-depth study of a subject never before produced in a single book. This 115-page volume not only carries outstanding black and white illustrations, but some truly beautiful color pictures of gold coins on a dark background. The author credits Larry Stevens and Tom Mulvaney for the black and white and Stevens for the color photography.

Credits given by the author are too many to list here. Months of research carried Akers to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., the American Numismatic Society Museum in New York and elsewhere. Dave, who is highly respected in the industry, is recognized as a coin authority and one who never tires of researching in his quest for knowledge.

The idea for both books was born following Paramount's purchase of the Dr. John E. Wilkison collection. Dr. Wilkison had put together an intriguing, unsurpassed collection of Gold Patterns. It was originally planned to produce a book on just these items; then Paramount decided to widen the scope of the work, which has resulted in a "gold" masterpiece.

The author has included every Gold Pattern produced at the U.S. Mint from 1836 to 1907. Photographs were made of many of the items resting in the Smithsonian, at Johns Hopkins University and the A.N.S. Museum.

Being associated with Paramount, this critic might be accused of being biased. Following the introduction and first sale of the books in Los Angeles we took the liberty of browsing about the convention to catch the reaction of numismatic writers, gold collectors and others who had obtained both volumes. Some of the exclamations we overheard were "Beautiful! What Research! A Great Production!"

A 24th EDITION

Lengthy research is reflected in James E. Charlton's *1976 Standard Catalogue of Canadian Coins, Tokens and Paper Money*, which was released during the Canadian Numismatic Association's Calgary convention. The 24th edition of the popular work, considered the collectors' "bible" to those interested in Canadian items, was compiled by the author with the aid of many pro collectors, dealers and authoritative writers

Among the additions to the guide is a new column of prices which show a number of proof (specimen) coins not previously included in this work. The complete listing of all the Dominion's decimal coins fills a 34-page section.

The 282-page illustrated soft-bound book has a handsome cover, with the Olympic Games coins, Series III, providing the designer's motif.

The book is priced at $3.95 and can be obtained from all dealers within Canada. There also are 25 distributors in the United States and a list of these may be obtained by writing to Charlton International Publishing, Inc., 299 Queen Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5V 1Z9, Canada.

ENCYCLOPEDIA FROM SCOTT

The revised edition of the *Scott Catalogue & Encyclopedia* dated 1976 covers all United States coins from the early colonials to our new Bicentennial moneys. Based on the out-of-print 1971 edition by Don Taxay, the 363-page volume has been completely "overhauled" and expanded.

This well-illustrated book is priced at $15 and is available from many leading coin dealers including Paramount.

Joseph H. Rose and Howard Hazelcorn did an excellent job of revising this reference volume, calling on a panel of numismatic experts for aid in research and as literary contributors.

Perhaps the big feature of the 1976 issue is a new numbering system for our coinage. It covers not only regular issues, but patterns, pioneer or territorial gold, oddities, varieties and colonials. Another innovation is a key-word index listing of more than 280 items, which enables one to find specific information easily.

Complete mint statistics and other data on just about every American coin are within the book. The designers of all our Federal moneys, including Jack Ahr, Seth Huntington and Dennis Williams, winners in the Bicentennial design contest, are on the updated list.

HEADS & TALES

(Continued from Page 34)

Metropolitan New York

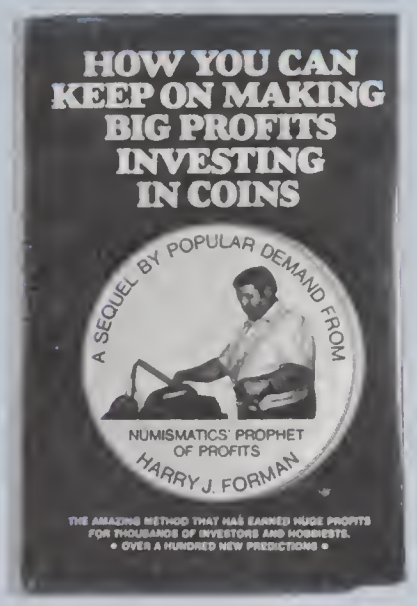
Plans for the annual show of the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention, Inc., were firmed up at a recent dinner meeting in Marchi's Restaurant in New York City. The session was in charge of George W. Wait, president. He was assisted by Ernest Bain, vice-president; John P. Jensen, secretary and Herbert M. Oeschner, treasurer.

The 1976 event will be held April 1-4 at the Barbizon-Plaza. The New York Numismatic Club was chosen as host with David W. Armet general chairman.

Counting on its many member clubs to go all out, the convention members hope to make their show a grand rehearsal for the Big Apple's ANA convention.

Founded by the late Raymond Gallo this event became one of the most successful and largest in the New York area, and each year gets bigger. More than 12 clubs have signified their intentions of participating in the 20th annual show.

The Prophet of Profit



Harry has done it again! A follow-up to his earlier book, this publication offers suggestions on investing in:

- Bullion gold and silver coins
- Proof and commemorative coins
- Regular issue U.S. coins
- Early American coins
- Pattern coins
- Great rarities

His 118 pages are packed with coin history and predictions for the future of the hobby. If it's investment advice you would like – this book has plenty! Send for yours now.

How You Can Keep On Making Big Profits Investing In Coins $7.50

1895 U.S. $5 Gold Reduced $16

Actual Size: 21.6 mm

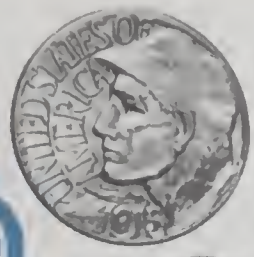
Since 1968, the price of numismatic gold coins has risen substantially. In fact, we can't think of any date U.S. gold coin which hasn't at least doubled or tripled in price. This month we will offer you a $16 saving over our usual price on a Choice BU 1895 $5 gold piece – but only until our 32 pieces are sold.

We were fortunate to purchase 32 pieces of Choice Brilliant Uncirculated 1895 $5 gold coins from an older gentleman in Alabama. He was born in 1895 and collected only choice gold coins with that date. And we mean CHOICE! He was choosy, but so are we. Why not order an 1895 $5 gold piece and let us prove to you why we say "Paramount means correctly graded coins at fair prices." As always, we guarantee you'll be pleased or your money will be cheerfully refunded. Send for yours today; 32 pieces will be sold quickly – especially with the $16 reduction.

1895 $5 Gold Coin, Choice Brilliant Uncirculated (Usually $165) $149.00

(This offer good until our present stock is exhausted)

Numismatic Nostalgia



From the *Numismatist*, June, 1915

Governed by the information received from Washington, Philadelphia and San Francisco, the series of special commemorative coins for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition may be expected ready for delivery very soon. Considering that this series of five special coins was not authorized until January, and that, due to doubts as to the passage of the bill providing so many different denominations, no advance preparation was made — not even ideas for designs considered — if the coins are issued during the coming month it will have been a very prompt production, particularly since a new shape — octagonal — and two denominations not regularly coined, $1 and $50, have made necessary the production of special tools and press fittings. A new series of regular coins are usually many months in development.

The new Director of the Mint made his first official visit to the San Francisco Mint early in May. His visit at this time was particularly in the interest of the special coins, all of which will be coined at the San Francisco Mint.

A special hydraulic press used for medal stamping at the Philadelphia Mint was received at the San Francisco Mint during the month. This press, which weighs fourteen tons and has a striking power of 450 tons, is for use in striking the three thousand $50 gold pieces, and is to be returned to the Philadelphia Mint just as soon as the coinage has been completed.

It is expected that the striking of the first $50 piece ever authorized by our Government will be an occasion of some special event at the San Francisco Mint. This will be the first special issue to be struck at a branch mint, and the mint mark "S", is to appear on all the coins.

We are informed that sketches by Miss Evelyn Beatrice Longman of New York, as noted by us last month, were being considered for the $2.50 gold piece. Designs were incomplete when Miss Longman, while on a visit to Washington particularly for conferring on the subject, was taken seriously ill and was not able to continue the work within the time which could be afforded to her. The designs for this denomination as finally adopted, as also that for the silver half dollar, are by mint designers and will probably be credited to Mr. Charles E. Barber, Chief Engraver. It is said the designs for both of the denominations are particularly pleasing.

From designs by Mr. Charles Keck of New York the dies for the $1 gold pieces were made by the Medallic Art Company of New York. One of the few instances, and certainly the first in many years, for Government coinage dies to be made outside of the Philadelphia Mint. The principal device for this denomination is said to typify an argonaut. Having this and some of the other dies made outside the Mint are a special expense to the Exposition in order to expedite production.

Designs for the $50 gold pieces are by Mr. Robert Aitken of New York and San Francisco. We understand the same designs with modifications to correspond to shape, round and octagonal, have been adopted for this denomination. Governed by Mr. Aitken's sculpture and medallic work of the past, and that they will be struck in a medal press with attending slow and careful process, it is a fair speculation that "high art" and high relief will be notable.

Mr. Farran Zerbe, Chief of the Exposition's Coin and Medal Department, informs us that they have reason to believe some, if not all, the denominations will be ready for distribution soon after June 1st, and that advance orders, particularly for the fifty-dollar gold pieces, are decidedly pleasing to the Exposition.

A large market is being found for complete sets from banks of the country, the Exposition supplying single and double sets mounted in metal frames and under glass for public display in banks. The mail offering of them in this form to the banks of the country has produced a pleasing response in numerous orders. Several banks have ordered from five to twenty sets.

Considering that the limited issue of the fifty-dollar gold pieces would not produce more than 750 complete double sets, mounted to display obverse and reverse, as they are being purchased by banks, a successful distribution is anticipated. Orders for complete sets from many collectors are on file and representatives of foreign governments at the Exposition are reserving sets for presentation purposes to their sovereigns.

Each complete set and each fifty-dollar gold piece will be delivered in a leather case without additional cost.

CYCLING — $10 Coin

Cycling was a popular sport in Canada even in the 1870's when the penny farthing machine was the bicycle of the day. The first of the many cycling clubs formed at the time was in Montreal, site of the 1976 Olympic Games.

The reverse of each Canadian Olympic sterling silver coin features H.R.H. Queen Elizabeth II. A portion of the funds collected from the sale of Canadian Olympic coins in the U.S. is donated to the United States Olympic teams. Proof Olympic coins are distributed in the U.S. exclusively by Paramount.

Paramount Is Buying...

1974 COOK ISLANDS $100 GOLD COINS

Just over two months ago, Paramount shipped out the 1974 Cook Islands $100 Gold Coins to original issue purchasers.

Now we desperately want to buy them back! We'll pay $405 for each 1974 Cook Islands $100 Gold Proof Coin and $290 for each 1974 Cook Islands $100 Gold Uncirculated Coin. THAT'S $55 AND $40 PROFIT respectively on each coin if you were fortunate enough to buy one when it was originally issued!

If you want to sell us your 1974 Cook Islands $100 Gold Coins, simply fill out the form. Send it along with your coin(s) by registered mail and we'll mail you a check promptly.

I would like to sell Paramount the following:

_____ 1974 Cook Islands Proof $100 Gold Coins @ $405.00 each

_____ 1974 Cook Islands Uncirculated Gold Coins @ $290.00 each

Please send me a check for $ _____

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Paramount reserves the right to return shipments once desired inventory levels have been reached.

PARAMOUNT
INTERNATIONAL COIN CORPORATION

PARAMOUNT BUILDING
ENGLEWOOD, OHIO 45322
TELEPHONE: 513–836-8641

Venezuela Silver Five Bolivares ~ $7.95 Or 4 for $22.50

The obsolete Five Bolivares denomination has been hoarded and melted by successive generations of Venezuelan citizens and governments. Why? Because its metallic value is greater than its face value, much like our own pre-1965 silver coins — and because Simon Bolivar, a national hero, appears on the obverse.

We have several dates in stock from 1900 to 1936 of this 90% silver, 25 gram coin. Each coin is Fine-Very Fine, 37 mm (a U.S. silver dollar is 38.1) and is priced at $7.95 or 4 for $22.50. Typical mintages range from 500,000 to 1 millión, but many tons of silver coins have been melted. Send for yours today.

Venezuela Five Bolivares, F-VF, Date of Our Choice ..... $ 7.95
SPECIAL, Four Coins, Different Dates if Possible $22.50

ASK PARAMOUNT

Q. I have several world gold coins from various nations, including France, Liberia, Bahamas, Israel, etc. Can you please tell me an authoritative reference source which might list information on these coins?

B. L. P.
Oregon

A. *"Contemporary World Gold Coins", authored and published by Sanford J. Durst, is an excellent source of information for modern issue gold coins. The catalogue lists countries from Afghanistan to Yugoslavia, including the years 1934 to 1974. Each country's coins are arranged in chronological order, and each is numbered for reference purposes. Values as of November, 1974 are included.*

Mintages, fineness and size are included in this book. Photographs appear below the listing for most issues. We use this reference source for many of the coins which appear in our publications. Its price is $7.50 and it is available from Paramount's Rare Coin Department.

Q. When I was younger, I was told that the 1946 Roosevelt Dime had Joseph Stalin's initials on the coin. Is this true? I tend not to believe it, but I would like to know for certain.

R. Z.
Mass.

A. *No. The gentleman who designed the Roosevelt Dime, first issued in 1946, is Mr. John R. Sinnock. His initials JS, are at the truncation of the neck.*

Q. While looking through my Red Book, I noticed that gold dollars in the 1880's have extremely low mintages, yet appear reasonably priced. I am particularly interested in the 1880 $1 gold coin. Can you please tell me something about this date?

Mrs. B. T.
Phoenix, Arizona

A. *David W. Akers in his newly released book, "United States Gold Dollars 1849-1889", makes the following comment about the 1880 Gold Dollar:*

"A very popular date with a low mintage of only 1,636 pieces. However, this date was rather extensively hoarded and is one of the most common Type III Gold Dollars in Unc. Many superb quality specimens exist, and actually any specimen short of choice Unc. is very unusual. Many of the choice uncirculated pieces are fully proof-like, and therefore, they are easily confused with Proofs. Of the 31 so-called "Proofs" offered, it seems likely that many were merely Uncs. rather than Proofs."

The number "31" quoted in the last sentence is the number of times a Proof 1880 gold dollar appeared in the 192 auctions analyzed in the book.

Q. I have a 10¢ silver coin with Queen Victoria on the obverse. On the reverse is marked Hong Kong, 10¢, 1885 with Oriental symbols in the center. It appears to have a chop mark. It also looks as if someone had taken a small pick and driven it through the coin.

Any information would be welcome.

Ms. M. E. G.
West Palm Beach
Florida

A. *The coin you have was struck for the British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. The silver 10¢ piece bears the queen's effigy on the front and the denomination in both English and Chinese on the reverse.*

The chop mark is a sign of acceptance in the Orient. Reputable dealers would take a small amount of precious metal from the coin to examine the metallic content of the piece. If the coin had an acceptable ratio of precious metal to base metal, the coin was chop marked as a sign of acceptance. Your coin catalogues 40¢ in Very Good condition.

Q. I noticed silver dollars were issued regularly from 1878 to 1904. What happened between 1905 and 1920 that there were no silver dollars issued?

Mrs. A. R.
Conn.

A. *Coinage metal was not available to the Mint between 1905 and 1920 due to lack of authorization from Congress. In 1918, the Pittman Act provided silver for new dollars. In 1921 the last Morgan Dollars were issued and the first Peace Dollars were struck. The new dollar was issued from 1921 through 1935. The Pittman Act in no way effected the design of the coin. Rather, it provided silver.*

Q. The 1907 Double Eagle Paramount owns (catalogue Judd-1776) was sold in 1954 at the Farouk Sale. The catalogue lists the coin as Extremely Fine. I saw the coin at last year's ANA Convention and it did not look circulated to me. Can you explain this discrepancy?

P. J. A.
Florida

A. *Yes. Lot No. 295 at the Farouk Sale, which was catalogued by the Sotheby Company, was incorrectly listed as an Extremely Fine coin. The coin is in actuality an unimpaired Proof. The final and successful bid for this coin was 1,200 Egyptian pounds which was approximately $3,444.*

If you have any questions about coins or stamps, we will try to answer as many questions as possible in this column. Send your questions to:

Charles Surasky, Editor
Paramount International Coin Corp.
Paramount Building
Englewood, Ohio 45322

We ask that you *DO NOT* send coins in for our inspection as they may get lost. Give as much information about your coin as possible, including the metal, size, and enclose a pencil rubbing, drawing, or photo, if possible.

World Proof Coin Status Report

1974 Cayman Islands Proof Set – We have received the final shipment of coins from the Royal Canadian Mint and all remaining orders will be fulfilled by October 10, 1975.

Olympic Proof Set – All Series I, Series II, and Series III sets ordered on or before June 1, 1975 have been shipped. All sets ordered and paid for by September 1 will be shipped before October 15, 1975.

Olympic Display Stand – Display stands have been shipped to all Olympic subscription customers who have received their Series II sets

1974 Fiji $100 Gold Coin – We have received and shipped 1,800 of the 2,300 coins ordered from the Birmingham Mint. The minting problem has been resolved and we expect to fulfill all remaining orders in November.

1974 Cook Islands Proof Set – We have received another shipment from the Royal Australian Mint and we anticipate the balance of the coins this month. All coins received will be shipped by the end of the month.

1975 Liberia Proof Set – The U.S. Mint has advised that production on the 1975 coinage should commence in late October. This schedule will considerably reduce the delays of previous years.

1975 Bahamas $100 Gold Coin – The Valcambi Mint has confirmed production of these coins in late October. We expect a mid-November delivery.

1975 Cook Islands $100 Gold Coin – All coins have been shipped.

1975 Bahamas $10 Coin – We have been notified by the Franklin Mint that these coins will not be delivered until mid-October.

1975 Jamaica Coinage – We have received this coinage from the Franklin Mint and all orders will be fulfilled by mid-October.

1975 Bahamas $2 Coin – The Franklin Mint has advised us that these coins will be shipped to Paramount by mid-October. If they hold to this schedule, we will ship all coins before the end of the month.

1975 Belize Proof Set – This coinage has been struck by the Mint and all orders will be shipped in October.

Paramount is very anxious to make delivery of your coins and will continue our efforts with the respective mints to obtain delivery at the earliest possible date. We appreciate your patience and understanding.

THE PARAMOUNT JOURNAL

The Paramount Journal is published bi-monthly with a special ANA issue each year. Each issue of The Journal is packed with numismatic and philatelic articles, book reviews, and regular feature articles from well known writers.

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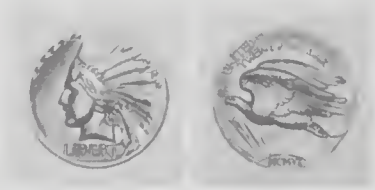

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